State
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THE CAUCASIAN
Has the Largest Circulation and is the
LEADING WEEKLY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CAUCASIAN.

A POINTER.
We printed over 450,000 copies in 1893. We expect to print and circulate during the present year
A MILLION COPIES

VOL. XIII. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1894. NO. 8.

EDITOR'S CHAIR.

IN OUR NEW QUARTERS.

Last week we moved THE CAUCASIAN plant from Goldsboro to Raleigh. We make our bow this week to the public from the State Capitol. We are located in the elegant new Pullen building below the State Capitol and just opposite the Yarborough House. This is the political center of the State. It is where THE CAUCASIAN should be located and where it will be published in the future.

A few years ago when we bought THE CAUCASIAN it was a small patent outside country weekly with only about 400 circulation, but one subscribers paid in advance. In a few short years it has spread all over the State. To-day it circulates largely in every county, going to nearly every post office in the State and has beyond question a larger paid up circulation than any other paper in the State. Every name on our books is paid in advance.

We are greatly indebted to our friends in every neighborhood in North Carolina who so materially assisted in widening its circulation and influences.

To our friends we wish to say that we trust that the paper will continue to merit your support to such an extent that through your assistance it may reach a circulation of 20,000 during the year 1895.

Full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the approaching session of the General Assembly will be given in addition to the regular features of the paper.

Let every subscriber try to send in a club of new subscribers before the Legislature meets.

THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Company has been organized and will soon begin the publication of a Daily in addition to the weekly.

Let every reformer push the circulation of the paper and make it a still more powerful factor for the cause of reform.

MARION BUTLER,
Pres. CAUCASIAN Pub. Co.

THE DAILY CAUCASIAN.

The reform movement greatly needs a daily paper at the State Capitol. THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Company has been organized to supply that want. We have a little over half of the stock necessary subscribed. The shares are $10.00 each, ten per cent. or $1.00 on each share to be paid down. Under our charter which is published elsewhere in this paper you will see that no stockholder is personally liable for the debts of the Corporation.

Every reformer in the State should take stock in this enterprise. If there is a single man in the State, who is healthy and able to work, who is not able to take at least one share of stock, we want to know his name and where he lives. We are all poor but we are all able to do something.

If you are working for 50 cents a day you are able to take a share. It was put down low so that you could. We are all poor, and that is why it is necessary for every poor man to help. Those who are poor can never do anything to liberate and elevate themselves unless they co-operate. One rich man can take charge of such an enterprise and run it himself. But we have no rich men in our ranks and those who are the most able are too often the least willing. But a number of poor men can co-operate and do more than one rich man. Let us do it. Let every man who reads this paper take at least one share of stock. If you possibly can take more. See your neighbors and get them to join in with you. We are poor but we can make THE DAILY CAUCASIAN as strong a paper as any of the dailies backed by the money of monopolies. Shall we do it? We must do it. Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel and it will be done. Address THE CAUCASIAN Pub. Co., Raleigh, N. C.

WHAT WILL THE LEGISLATURE DO?

Everybody wants to know what the Legislature will do—certainly you want to know. It will be one of the most important sessions ever held in the history of the State. It is important for what it does to be honestly and correctly reported. THE CAUCASIAN will do it. Therefore you want THE CAUCASIAN. You must have it. You should see that your neighbor gets it. He should know what it does. The next fight will largely depend upon the work done in Raleigh this winter. You want your neighbor to know the truth about it. Get him to take THE CAUCASIAN. Send in a club at once.

REV. BAYLUS CADE.

Rev. Baylus Cade, who is well and favorably known to the people of North Carolina as a clear and strong writer, has accepted a position on THE CAUCASIAN as associate editor. We wish to congratulate our readers for he will help us to make the paper still better.

MARION BUTLER.

A NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER COMING.

THE POPULISTS TO HAVE AN ORGAN.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Caucasian Company Organized--The New Paper to Appear January Sixth.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We the undersigned being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16, of the Code of North Carolina, entitled Corporations, and the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof, that is to say:

I. The Corporation name shall be "CAUCASIAN Publishing Company."

II. The buisness proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding, and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, Wake county. N. C., and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the date of these articles next ensuing.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said Corporation are as follows, to wit:

Marion Butler, of Raleigh, N. C.; William F Stroud, of Chatham county; Wm. A. Guthrie, of Durham, N. C.; W. H. Worth, of Raleigh, N. C.; J. C. L. Harris, of Raleigh, N. C.; A. C. Shuford, of Newton, N. C..

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said Corporation shall be $20.000, divided into two thousand shares of the par value of ten dollars each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said Corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary or useful for that purpose, as the Board of Directors shall determine; and subscriptions for stock in said Corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the Board of Directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The Corporation, subscribers for stock, and stockholders of said Corporation, shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said Corporation.

IX. The time and place for the first meeting of the Corporation and subscribers for stock in said Corporation for purposes of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the 13th day of December, A. D. 1894

MARION BUTLER,	[SEAL]
W. F. STROUD,	[SEAL]
WM. A. GUTHRIE,	[SEAL]
W. H. WORTH,	[SEAL]
J. C. L. HARRIS,	[SEAL]
A. C. SHUFORD.	[SEAL]

Subscribing witness:
W. S. BARNES.

North Carolina, } Before the Clerk
Wake County, } Superior Court.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court, in and for said county, do hereby certify that on the 14th day of December 1894, the execution of the foregoing and annexed articles of agreement for the incorporation of the signers and their associates under the name of CAUCASIAN Publishing Company, was this day proved before me by the oath and examination of W. S. Barnes, the subscribing witness thereto, and that thereupon the said articles of agreement were filed in my office to be by me recorded in the Record of Incorporation and a certified copy thereof transmitted to the Secretary of State for Letters Patent to be issued thereon as provided by law.

Therefore let the said articles be recorded.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and official seal, at my office in Raleigh, N. C. this 14th day of December 1894.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

COMPANY ORGANIZED.

The Corporators of THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Company, to wit: Marion Butler, W. T. Stroud, by his proxy W. H. Worth, Wm A. Guthrie, W. H. Worth, J. C. L. Harris, and A. C. Shuford by his proxy W. H. Worth, met this 14th day of December, 1894, at room 76 in in Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C., when and where all said Corporators being present in person, or duly represented by a written proxy, the following proceedings were had, to wit:

On motion, Marion Butler was elected Chairman and J. C. L. Harris was elected Secretary.

Mr. Guthrie moved that the letters of Incorporation be accepted and approved. Adopted:

LETTERS PATENT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
To all to Whom These Presents Shall Come—GREETING:

KNOW YE, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County that the following named persons Marion Butler, W. F. Strowd, Wm. A. Guthrie, W. H. Worth, J. C. L. Harris, and A. C. Shuford heretofore on the 13th day of December 1894, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office as prescribed in chapter 318 of the Acts of 1893.

NOW, THEREFORE, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of THE CAUCASIAN Publishing Company, for the period of thirty years from and after the 13th day of December 1894 for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh this 14th day of December in the 119th year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

OCTAVIUS COKE.
Secretary of State.

Mr. Guthrie moved that book of subscription be opened and all present be requested to subscribe for stock in said Company. Carried.

The book of subscription was thereupon opened and the following named persons, corporators and subscribers, being present in person or by duly authorized proxy, duly subscribed for the number of shares set opposite their respective names in the Stock Book, to wit:

Wm. A. Guthrie,	50 shares.
Malven H. Palmer, (proxy)	50 shares.
A. C. Shuford, (proxy)	50 shares.
W. F. Strowd, (proxy)	50 shares.
W. H. Worth,	30 shares.
H. L. Grant,	50 shares.
M. L. Mott,	50 shares.
C. T. Bailey, Jr.,	50 shares.
W. S. Barnes.	50 shares.
Barnes Brothers,	50 shares.
J. C. L. Harris,	10 shares.
H. W. Ayer,	10 shares.

On motion of Maj. Guthrie it was ordered that the officers of the Corporation consist of a President, Treasurer, Secretary and seven Directors, and an Executive Committee of three, to consist of the President, Treasurer and Secretary.

On motion it was ordered that the Board of Directors shall have control of the business of the Company until otherwise ordered; and that the Executive Committee shall perform their duties under the direction of the Board of Directors.

On motion it was ordered that the Secretary procure a suitable seal for the Company.

An election of officers was then held and the following was the result:

Board of Directors—Marion Butler, Wm. A. Guthrie, W. F. Strowd, A. C Shuford, W. H. Worth, J. C. L. Harris, Rev. Baylus Cade.

President, Marion Butler.
Treasury, W. H. Worth.
Secretary, J. C. L. Harris.

On motion of Maj. Guthrie it was ordered that Messrs. Butler, Worth and Harris, the Executive Committee be appointed a Committee to draft suitable By-Laws and submit the same to the Board of Directors; and the Board of Directors be authorized to consider the same, subject to their approval, amendment, or rejection, for and in behalf of the Corperators and Subscribers for stock.

On motion it was ordered that the Stock Book be kept open to receive subscriptions until the further orders of the Board of Directors.

Until further otherwise ordered each subscriber for stock shall be entitled to one vote for each share subscribed for.

Subscriptions for stock shall be paid as, and when, called for by the Board of Directors.

On motion it was ordered that the Treasurer be authorized to pay out money on the order of the President.

On motion it was ordered that the Executive Committee be authorized to employ such help as may be necessary to man the paper and fix their compensation.

On motion it was ordered that the President and Secretary be directed to enter into contract with the News & Observer for the Press Despatches. Adjourned.

MARION BUTLER, President.
J. C. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

Cupid in The Caucasian Office.

[Goldsboro Argus.]

RIVERS—WMITEHURST—At noon yesterday, at the home of the bride's mother in this city, Mr. Robert C. Rivers, foreman of the Caucasian, and Mrs. Hatte N. Whitehurst, were united in the holy bond of wedlock, Rev. Dr. F. D. Swindell, presiding elder of this district, officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of the more especial friends of the contracting parties, who were the recepients of many good wishes and beautiful and useful presents on the happy occasion. They took the afternoon train for Raleigh, where they will reside, since the Caucasian has been moved to that city. Mr. Rivers is a cultured gentleman and an artist in his profession, while his bride, Mrs. Whitehurst, has won hosts of friends in this city who are loath to lose her from their midst. The Argus joins with their many friends in wishing them all joy, prosperity and happiness.

[Mr. and Mrs. Rivers are valuable friends of THE CAUCASIAN and the editor wishes them much happiness.]

PETERSON—BUTLER—Mr. E. M. Peterson, managing editor of the Clinton CAUCASIAN was married to Miss Lizzie Butler, of Alexandria, Va., on Dec. 19th. Mr. Peterson has taken his bride to Clinton where they will reside. Our readers will loose nothing on account of Mr. Peterson's good fortune. He will remain on the Clinton CAUCASIAN and continue to make its local department better and better Call in and give him your congratulations with one dollar to renew your subscription.

"The New Moneytary System," by H. L. Loucks, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, is a novel and convincing work on finance. Mr. Loucks is a writer of national reputation, and his book is very instructive. All should read it.

THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE NAMES AND POST OFFICES OF THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

BHERE WILL BE ELEVEN OR TWELVE CONTESTS.

The Co-operative Forces Have a big Majority in Both Houses---The Majority will be Increased When the Contests are Settled.

We give below the names and Post Offices of the members of the General Assembly as nearly correct as we have been able to get them up to date:

SENATE.

1—E. T. Snipes, rep. Menola; Theo. White, pop. Hertford.
2—H. E. McCaskey, pop. Dardens; J. B. Parsons, pop. Middleton.
3—C. W. Mitchell, dem. Windsor.
4—Dr. I. E. Green, dem. Weldon.
5—Dr. W. P. Mercer, dem. Elm City.
6—A. A. Forbes, pop Greenville.
7—J. C. Bellamy, pop. Whitakers; J. T. B. Hoover, pop. Elm City.
8—J. M. Mewborne, pop. Kinston; E. L. Franks, pop. Richlands.
9—H. L. Grant, rep. Goldsboro; A. H Paddison, pop. Burgaw.
10—F. B. Rice, rep. Wilmington.
11—C. A. Cook, rep. Warrenton.
12—Rev. H. W. Norris, pop. Ballentines Mills.
13—A S. Abell, dem. Smithfield.
14—John E. Fowler, pop. Clinton; I. W. Taylor, pop. Dunn.
15—John J. Long, pop. Eoka; Angus Shaw, pop. Maxton.
16—Warren Carver, rep. Fayetteville.
17—Dr. A. J. Dalby, pop. Oxford.
18—W. G Stevens, pop. Hycotte; S. A. White, rep. Mebane.
19—A. W. Wicker, pop. Colon.
20—W. R. Lindsay, pop. Madison.
21—O. A. Starbuck, rep. Kernersville.
22—W. J. Adams, dem. Carthage.
23—E. R. Hurley, pop. Uwharie; J. M. Sanders, pop. Walkersville.
24—Wm. Moody, pop. Bloomington.
25—W. C. Dowd, dem. Charlotte.
26—S. W. Wall, rep. Wallburg; J. F. Westmoreland, pop. Thomasville.
27—Barton R. Brown, rep. Yadkinville; A. C. Sharpe, rep. Fancy Hill.
28—S. E. Marshall, pop. Yanceyville.
29—A. Y. Sigmon, rep. Hickory; W. E. White, pop. Avilla.
30—W. H Farthing, pop. Leander.
31—A. J. Dula, pop. Old Fort; S. J. Black, rep. Bakersville.
32—J. B. Fortune, rep. Shelby; J. Y. Hambrick, pop. Boiling Springs.
33—J. M. Moody, rep. Waynesville John Ammons, pop. Mars Hill.
34—J M Candler, p.; Dillsboro.
35—R S Hurbert, p ; Haysville.

Populist 30; Republicans 14; Democrats 6; Total 50.

HOUSE.

Alamance—J W McCauley, r.; McCray.
Alexander—W C Linney, p ; Vashti.
Allegany—R C Hagans, d.; Sparta.
Anson—L D Robinson, d.; Wadesboro.
Ashe—J B Hopkins, r.; Jefferson.
Beaufort—T B Hooker, d.; Washington
Bertie—A S Roscoe, d.; Windsor.
Brunswick—W W Drew, p.; El Paso.
Buncombe—V S Lusk, r ; Ashville; G S Burnham, pro.; Asheville,
Bladen—R S White, p ; Elizabethtown.
Burke—S Huffman, r.; Morganton.
Cabarrus—A F Hileman, p.; Concord:
Caldwell—J L Nelson, d.; Lenoir.
Camden—D B Squires, r.; Camden.
Carteret—E C Duncan r.; Beaufort.
Caswell—Calvin L Smith, r.; Yanceyville.
Catawba—Lee Whitener, p.; Hickory.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p.; Hadleys Mills.
Chatham—J E Bryan, p ; Moncure.
Cherokee—A A Campbell, r.; Murphy.
Chowan—W H Leary, p.; Edenton.
Clay—J A Buchanan, p.; Elf.
Cleveland—Rev L L Smith, p.; Sharon.
Columbus—H M Harrelson, d.; Whiteville.
Craven—R P Williams, r.; New Berne.
Cumberland—J C Currie, p.; Pike; Z Taylor, p.; Dunn.
Currituck—W C Gallop, d. Currituck C H
Dare—J B Ethridge, d.; Manteo.
Davidson—Z V Walser, r.; Lexington.
Duplin—F M Keithly, p.; Outlaws Bridge.
Davie—W R Ellis. r.; Advance.
Durham—W G Vickers, p.; Durham.
Edgecombe—J H Baker, Jr., d.; Rocky Mount; W. O. Howard, d.; Tarboro
Forsythe—Edgar Linebaek, r.; Bethania; J W Speas, p.; Vienna.
Franklin—J F Mitchell, p.; Youngsville,
Gaston—C H Harris, p.; Gastonia.
Gates—L L Smith, d.; Gatesville.
Graham—J W King, d.; Graham.
Granville—S J H Mays, r.; Oxford; A A Lyon, d.; Oxford.
Green—S G Mewborne, d.; Jason.
Guilford—J H Sutton, r.; Gibsonville; B G Chillcutt, r.; Brown Summit.
Halifax—J M Grizzard, d.; Halifax; J A House, d.; Littleton.
Harnett—Neill McLeod, p.; Swans Station
Haywood—W T Lee, d ; Waynesville.
Henderson—H G Ewart r.; Hendersonville.
Hertford—R B Winborne d.; Murfersboro,
Hyde—John G Harris, p.; Fairfield.
Iredell—T M Stikeleather, p.; Turnersburg; Leroy Morrow, r.; Statesville.
Jackson—James Thomas, d.; Wilmot.
Johnson—J W Vick, d.; Selma; Rufus Sanders, d.; Four Oaks.
Jones—J A Smith, d.; Trenton.
Lenoir—C S Wooten, p.; La Grange.
Lincoln—J F Rheinhart, d.; Reinhardts.
McDowell—Lee Crawford, d ; Old Fort.
Macon—J F Ray, d ; Franklin.
Madison—W G Hunter, r.; Marshall.
Martin—M T Laurence, d.; Hamilton.
Mecklenburg—J T Kell, d.; J D McCall, d.; John G Alexander, d.; Charlotte.
Mitchell—S J Turner, r.; Bakersville.
Montgomery—J A Raynols, p.; Okeereence.
Moore—E J Harrington, d.; Carthage
Nash—M C Strickland, p.; Nashville.
New Hanover—G Z French, r.; Wilmington; Herbert McClammy, d ; Wilmington.
Northampton—R B Peebles, d.; Jackson.
Onslow—Rodolph Duffy, d.; Catherine Lake.
Orange—J A Cheek, r.; Hillsboro.
Pamlico—Lewis G Daniels, d.; Stonewall.
Pasquotank—W G Pool, r ; Elizabeth City.
Pender—A C Ward, d.; Burgaw.
Perquimons—J R Darden, r.; Hertford.
Person—S P Gentry, p.; Roxboro.
Pitt—John T Philips, p.; Farmville; Ed V Cox, p.; Greenville.
Polk—J V Turner, r.; Mill Springs.
Randolph—J W Bean, r.; Spero; E C Philips, r.; Fork Creek,
Richmond—J D Yates, p ; Rockingham; J E McLean, p.; Rockingham.
Robeson—D D Carlyle, d.; J F Payne, d.; Alma.
Rockingham—J A Walker, p ; F G McKinney, p ; Wentworth.
Rowan—D R Julian, d.; Salisbury; J W McKenzie, d.; Watsonville.
Rutherford—M H Flack. p.; Forest City.
Sampson—Cicero H Johnson, p.; Ingold; R M Crumpler, p.; Clinton.
Stanley—R. L. Smith, d.; Norwood.
Stokes—R. G. Petree, r.; Germanton.
Surry—W. H. Norman, r.; Roberson.
Swain—J. S. Woodard, d ; Bryson City.
Transylvania—E. A. Aiken, r.; Jentha.
Union—R L. Stevens, d.; Monroe.
Tyrrill—Abner Alexander, r.; Columbia.
Vance—Moses M. Peace, r.; Henderson.
Wake—J. H. Young, r.; Raleigh; A. L. Davis, r.; Pernell; J. J. Bagwell p.; Garner.
Warren—S. A. Williams, p.; Creek
Washington—John M. Bateman, p.; Plymouth.
Watauga—L. H. Micheal, r.; Rutherwood.
Wayne—W. C. Monroe, d. Goldsboro, J, H. Edwards, d.; Goldsboro.
Wilkes—J. R. Henderson, r.; Wilkesboro; J. P. Ellidge, r.; Mulbery.
Wilson—J. Tomlinson, d.; Wilson.
Yadkin—J. W. Crummell, r.; Yadkinville.
Yancey—J. H Higgins, d.; Yanseytown.

A REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

Mr. Blair Approves of That Plank in the People's Party Platform.

Mr. W. A. Blair, was in Raleigh last week attending the meeting of the State Board of Charities. He is a prominent attorney of Winston, and is president of the People's National Bank.

He was interviewed by the News-Observer. Speaking of the necessity for a reformatory for young criminals, he said:

"There are now in the penitentiary ninety-three child convicts, and these mingle daily with hardened criminals and are being initiated into the ways of vice. When they leave the penitentiary they are worse criminals than when they entered the cheerless walls.

"All through the North and West State reformatories take charge of these young criminals and educate them away from vice, instead of leading them deeper into crime. Statistics show that ninety per cent. of those sent to reformatories are saved to the State as useful citizens.

"Over twelve hundred children are convicted of crimes of greater or less magnitude in North Carolina every year. The majority of these become criminals and augment the class that fills her jails, poor-houses and penitentiaries.

"Taking a mere material view of the matter," said Mr. Blair, "the State will be exercising economy in establishing a reformatory. The labor of its inmates would almost pay the expenses of the institution, and the State would every year save to itself a thousand good citizens."

The State Platform of the People's Party contains a plank favoring such an institution and it will probably be established by the next General Assembly.

A CONSIDERATE LOTHARIO.

Don Juan O'Rafferty — Sure, and shave smooth the convexity of me upper lip. I want to make it aisy for the ladies until this missletoe business is over.—Texas Siftings.

A cabin squatting on the side of a hill; trees leaning back as though afraid of falling into the ravine below; grass green under the brow of a rock as if hiding from a cow that stood in the hollow, ringing her bell; a hawk sailing round and round, darting his covetous, hungry glance at a pig sty whereunder a hen had taken refuge; the gurgle of water pourkig over a shelf-like ledge of slate stone; a boy and a girl standing under a tree, dreamily gazing into a blue pool. The month was June, the scene, the backwoods of Kentucky.

"If I was that bass down there," said the boy, "and you was that perch, I wouldn't let them common fish come a nigh you."

She laughed. "Oh, you'd want to eat me all by yourself."

He gave her a look of troubled reproach. She laughed merrily. "You can't take a joke yet, can you?" she asked.

"Why yet?" he replied.

"Because you've got to be so well acquainted with me," she rejoined.

"Is that a reason why I ought to take a joke?"

"Yes; for I ain't nothin' more than a joke."

"Well then," he said, "I can take a joke—I could take you."

"Oh, could you? But that wouldn't be a joke. It would be awful serious to me."

"Nell, don't talk to me that way. You know why I am stayin' here—you know that if it wan't for you I'd go away somewhere and be a poet. You know the school-teacher said he couldn't learn me any more, and I take it that when Bill Jimison can't learn anybody anything he's goin' to be a poet. Jimison told me that I ought to go away somewhere—said there never would be any chance for me here. And do you reckon I'd plow over yonder in that blazin' field if it wan't for you?

"OH, QUIT!" SHE CRIED.

There ain't nothin' in the ground for me to dig out—my fortune and my fame are in the air and the woods."

"Oh, shucks, Sam, why don't you grabble all that foolishness out of your head and go to work. I reckon I've gone to school as much as you have, and I never have thought about bein' a poet."

"Maybe it is because you never have been in love," he replied, half pitifully.

"Maybe so," she rejoined, and then in excitement cried: "Look there! the bass has caught the perch!" And she had not more than said this when he seized her in his arms and passionately, violently kissed her.

"Oh, quit!" she cried. "Don't I tell you! Mother is in the door and will see you. Go away, you—you fool!"

He released her and stood gazing at her. "I despise you," she said.

"Ah, I have squeezed the truth out of you, have I?"

"If you have you put yourself to unnecessary trouble—you might have known it before."

"Yes, I might, for the poet always has been despised."

"Oh, has he? But if that's the case you ought to be loved."

"Nell, you'll force me to hate you."

"I will? But why should you want to make me so happy?" She took up her sunbonnet, which had fallen to the ground, and, holding it by the strings, stood swinging it like a pendulum.

"Do you mean that?" he asked.

"Of course. Why shouldn't I, Sam; you have made me miserable all my life. Yes, you have, now. All the time at school, whenever nobody was lookin' you'd all the time try to kiss me, and I hate to be kissed all the time. Why, you don't know how tiresome it is. There, mother's callin' me, and I just know she's goin' to give me an awful goin' over for standin' round here foolin' with you. Good-by, and I hope I'll never see you again—all the time tryin' to kiss me. Yes-um!" she cried, "I'm comin'."

She ran up the hill, striking at the trees with her bonnet. A woman, flushed

THE GIRL STOOD IN THE DOOR.

and angry-looking, met her near the door, and pointing to a churn standing in the shade near the corner of the house, said:

"Thar's that thing standin' thar all the mornin' and you a foolin' round down thar on the branch. You air gest a gittin' so yo' ain't no manner account on the face of the earth. Who was that down thar a scrappin' with you? But you neenter tell me—I know. It was that good-for-nothin' Sam Foster. A triflin'er wretch never lived on the face of the earth."

"He's goin' to be a poet," the girl replied, taking an apron off a lilac bush and tying the strings about her waist.

"And what's that, for goodness' sake?" the woman exclaimed. "He'd better be thinkin' about cuttin' them sprouts outen that pore old hill-side field that he's afflicted with. Conscience alive, I pity the woman he marries."

"I don't reckon he's old enough yet to think about marryin' anybody," the girl replied. Having tucked up her skirts she had begun to ply the churn dasher.

"Not old enough," the woman snapped. "My sakes alive, I'd like to see a fool too young to think about gittin' married these here days. And I warrant you that thar air gals fool enough to marry him. Oh you neenter jerk that dasher around, for you know it's a fact. I do believe you'd be fool enough yourself."

The girl was silent. She had ceased to ply the churn dasher, she stood motionless, gazing down the slope toward the pool where she and the young fellow had watched the bass and the perch.

"Yes," the woman repeated, "I do believe that you'd be fool enough to marry him yourself."

"Well, if I was to, I might not have to churn all the time," the girl replied, resuming her work.

"That's a fact," the woman quickly agreed. "Yes, that's a fact, for you wouldn't have nothin' to churn."

"Well, I'd rather not have nothin' to churn. I wish there wasn't a cow nowhere. I hate 'em. All the time goin' about causin' folks to churn. If I was to marry a man I'd see that he didn't have a cow."

"You can safely marry Sam, then. He'll never have one—he'll never have anything."

"He'll have a wife if he marries, I reckon."

"Don't you sass me, Nell. I won't have it."

"I wouldn't sass you, mammy. You know I wouldn't; but he would have a wife if he married, wouldn't he? If he didn't there wouldn't be any use in marryin', would there?"

"Hush sich foolishness. It would depend altogether on the woman he got."

"Suppose he got me?"

"Look here, Nell. You ain't thinkin' about marryin' him, air you?"

"'Lowed I might, as he ain't got a cow, and that's about all I'd ask of him. But, mammy, suppose I was to tell you that I love him?"

"I would think you had lost your senses."

"Well, then, I reckon I have, for I do love him. Yes, I love him so much that I despise him and I could knock him down."

"Gracious alive!" the woman cried. "You've upset the churn and all the milk's gone. Come back here to me. You'll break your neck a runnin' off down thar. You are the fetchtakedest creeter I ever seed."

(Continued on fourth page.)

BAD MADE WORSE.

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN SHOWS UP THE CARLISLE CURRENCY BILL.

A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Jefferson Was Opposed to Monopoly--Cleveland Favors Monopoly--The Gold Bugs Trying to Destroy the Greenbacks --The Carlisle Bill and, the Bond Issue Worse Than Small-pox.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.

In the House last Saturday Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska riddled the Carlile Bill and the bond issue for two hours. The following is a condensed statement of a part of his speech:

Reviewing the circumstances attendant upon the inception and introduction of the bill, Mr. Bryan said it was an unprecedented repudiation of the principles of the Democratic government. No declaration in favor of the annihilation of greenbacks had been made by any party or President and yet, immediately after the late elections the most remarkable in many respects the country had ever seen, the party in charge of this Congress proposed to surrender, in the last hours of their possession of power the control of our banking and currency system to the banks, by a measure that includes the prohibition of greenbacks. There was absolutely no excuse for the bill, said Mr. Bryan. Its introduction at this time could not be defended unless it would afford a remedy for the evil complained of. The reason given by its friends and promoters for bringing it into the House was that the exigencies of the Treasury demand it; that the Treasury is being drained of gold by the exchange of greenbacks therefrom But the bill did not provide even a primary remedy. The only remedy as far as it related to the greenbacks, was to fund them in bonds. When that was done, if it was ever done, the trouble would still exist, for the silver certificates would still remain and they must be redeemed in gold on demand. The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Sperry) admitted at the close of his speech the other day that the situation demanded the funding not only of the greenbacks, but also a portion of the silver certificates. Mr. Bryan denounced the bond issue as a conspiracy against the government, quoting the movement of gold from the Treasury between the dates of advertising for bids of the last issue of bonds and of the delivery of the last lot of bonds as proof of his assertion. "If we had brave Andrew Jackson in the White House now, he would rise in his might and say: 'By the Eternal! the rights of the people are dearer than those of Wall Street. But what answer does the present Chief Executive make? "Whatsoever they ask of me, even to the half of my kingdom, it shall be given to them."

Proceeding to the provisions of the bill, Mr. Bryan expressed his opposition to them in detail. The first ground of opposition was that, giving to bankers the privilege of issuing paper money while depriving other classes of the same privilege was government favoritism of the worst kind. It was this sort of favoritism that bred more discontent among the people than any other thing. Mr. Bryan expressed the opinion that the active dissemination of small pox among the people of the nation would be productive of less harm than the granting of this privilege to the banks. The second ground of opposition was that the granting of such a privilege makes the recipient of it an enemy to any law that proposes to abridge or revoke it. Jefferson warned the people against the establishment of paper money banks, State or national, Cleveland believed that the ideal form of government included the entire divorcing of the government from the issue of paper money. "It is hardly necessary for me to state," said Mr. Bryan, "that I stand with Jefferson in favor of taking banks out of government rather than Cleveland, in favor of taking government out of the issue of money."

He said that Jefferson had expressed the opinion that the existence of private banks of issue would be more dangerous to the government than standing armies, in which opinion he fully concurred. "For standing armies," he said, "cannot bring such power to bear upon legislation as can these banks."

The third ground of Mr. Bryan's opposition was that the government cannot safely give to private corporations the power to control the volume of paper money.

In conclusion, Mr. Bryan called the attention of silver men to what he believed to be the purpose of the bill. It was simply one step towards the universal adoption of gold mono-metallism.

"You can be deceived if you like," he said, "but if you are, you simply deceive yourselves."

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SOME BITS OF HISTORY.

When the Farmer's Alliance began some years ago to agitate in favor of a better financial system for the United States, they were told by Democratic papers and orators that financial reform was not the issue at all. Assurance followed assurance that the finances of the country were all that could be desired—that the credit of the government was unimpaired—that money was good and abundant—that it was unwise, very unwise to tamper with the saftest and best banking system that man had ever devised—that the real issue before the country was Tariff Reform.

The masses of the people believed the Democrats were sincere, and truthful, and so, they hurled the Republicans out of power and put the Democrats in. They had the right to expect—and they did expect—that the Democrats would give them a thorough and sensible reform of the customs laws of the country. Were the expectations of the people met? Have we obtained any real reform of the tariff? Every fair-minded man is bound to say, that the tariff bill of the first session of the present Congress is a shameful compromise—a miserable compact with monopoly—a piece of unblushing deceit from end to end.

Now, take the facts as we have stated them—take the facts as they are—and what conclusion are we bound to reach? Why simply this: The Democratic protestations and professions in favor of tariff reform were false from the beginning. They never had any serious intention of allowing customs reform; and they only took that matter up to draw the attention of the People away from the real cause of all their troubles in a thoroughly vicious and rotten financial system. We appeal to the common sense of all men to decide if all the actions of the Democratic party since it came into power do not make it certain that that party has deceived the people with a false cry of tariff reform. If the Democratic party were a natural person, it could be indicted and punished in a court of Common Law for obtaining goods under false pretense. Indeed it has been indicted in the great court of an indignant citizenship; and it will soon be wearing the shameful stripes which symbolize its wanton and cruel betrayal of high public trusts.

Then again, ever since we can remember, the Democratic party has been professedly the friend of free silver. A free silver plank was put into its platform at Chicago; and Mr. Cleveland was nominated upon it, and elected. He was scarcely warm in his executive nest, when he called the Congress together in extraordinary session, and commanded it to finish the work of destroying silver as money by unconditionally repealing the purchasing clause of the act of 1890. The silver men in and out of the President's party, besought our American Czar to allow some conditions, if they were never so slight; But no! Those for whom he acted had issued their mandate; and nothing but repeal—nothing but the final degradation of silver—would be allowed. And the significant fact in the whole bad business is seen in the cowardly submission of the Democratic party to the will of its master. The only fair conclusion that any one can reach is, that the professions of attachments to silver made by the Democratic party were hypocritical and false from the start. They put a silver plank in their platform; and Mr. Cleveland stood upon it to be elected, when he and other leaders of his party knew they were playing only a game of simple seeming, and were bent upon betraying the people who trusted them, so soon as they could win a position that would enable them to make betrayal effective.

We conclude—we are bound to conclude—that the Democratic party is unworthy of trust.

After the late revolt of the people from this party of false and fraudulent professions, the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury comes forward with a scheme to reform the banking system. He even uses the language of the original Alliance agitators, and tells the world that we need such financial reforms as will give us a "larger and a more flexible circulation." These recommendations are specious and smooth. But they are only specious and smooth. The proposed scheme is probably better in some particulars than the present banking law. But it proposes to substitute one set of bankers for another. It is to all intents and purposes, a bankers scheme; and the fair professions of its advocates may be looked upon as the sweet coating, which covers some plan to betray the people. It is therefore, safe for every citizen who loves his country and wishes well to all the people to regard this new move with hostile suspicion.

The Democratic party has betrayed the people upon tariff reform, and upon the question of free silver; and it is most probably getting ready to betray the people once again upon the question of a better banking system. Let the people be on their guard.

We do believe—and we are glad to believe—that there are thousands of good men in the Democratic party, to whom our strictures above written do not apply. But these good men are endangering their position and mis-using their influence every day they stay with an organization that writes platforms, and announces principles, only to mask perfidy and dishonor. And we call upon those good men to come out of the disowned and dishonored party and assist in the noble work of so readjusting our politics, as to make the burdens of necessary government bear evenly and gently upon all classes of our people.

SENATOR SHERMAN SAVES THE DEMOCRATS.

We clip the following editorial from the Washington Post:

If it had not been for Senator Sherman yesterday, the administration would have been placed in an embarrassing position.

It was noticed in the Post yesterday that when the resolutions calling upon the President and Secretary Herbert for the correspondence in the Bluefields affair and the report of Admiral Walker were adopted, there was not upon the floor of the Senate a single spokesman for the administration. Yesterday, when Senator Lodge's resolution of inquiry into the death of the two Japanese students by the Chinese government, was taken up, there was the same emphasis of silence. Indeed, it begins to look as if the administration was sadly in need of a representative on the floor.

The resolution would have passed without an objection from the Democratic side, if Senator Sherman had not arisen and remarked that a matter so delecate as that contained in the proposed inquiry ought first to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This view was combatted by Senator Lodge and Senator Chandler, and finally Senator Morgan, the Chairman of the committee, was appealed to for a statement as to the necessity of a reference. Thus brought into the discussion, he suggested that the resolution ought to go to the committee and the reference was made. It seemed rather remarkable, however, to see a Republican Senator advising his opponents against the action proposed by Senators of his own party.—Washington Post.

The evidence accumulates daily that John Sherman and Grover Cleveland are both the same kind of Democrats. The Ransom machine in North Carolina is tarred with the same stick.

HENDERSON AGAINST THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE BANKS.

We clip the following from the Washington letter of the News & Observer:

Most of the Southern Democrats, who have been interviewed, notably Mr. Henderson, approve the main features of the President's financial plan. But Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee, has blood in his eye for it.

He says that the proposition is a scheme to divide the silver men so as to ocntinue the power of the banks. He credits Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland with a purpose of tempting southern men who are in favor of silver merely as it tends to the extension of the currency to meet the demands of trade, but do not care for the metal as a metal. He thinks that the idea of the gold men is that if the men who occupy this attitude are supplied with an abundant currency they will not question much the character, and will be satisfied without trying to do any more for free silver. A currency thus secured would not, in his judgment, be a safe currency, certainly not as safe as silver, and not having as much substantial value behind it. He does not believe that the southern men will allow themselves to be trapped in this way.

He regards the movement as a means to hurt silver rather than to improve or enlarge the currency of the country.

The people of the State are certainly to be congratulated upon the defeat of Mr. Henderson for re-election to Congress. Mr. Shuford will not support the Cleveland-Carlisle plan. It is a scheme to increase the power of the banks—it is another step toward a complete subjugation of the people to the money power.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY VS DEMOCRACY.

Our neighbor the News & Observer which has no regard for the principles of Democracy, but which is simply an organ of an oligarchy which masquerades under the name of Democracy is responsible for the following:

"Senator-elect, Tillman, declares that he is a "Democrat," if he knows the meaning of the word. He may not. There are people in this section who have been saying the same thing and yet doing all in their power to beat the Democrats."

If the leaders of the Democratic party in this State had been as good Democrats as Senator Tillman it is probable that there would never have been any revolt against the party organization.

There is a vast difference between Democracy and the Democratic party. Those in this State who are Democrats and who fought the party, did so because the party had deserted and sacraficed every principle of Democracy.

Capt. Coke, the obliging Secretary of State, has put this office under obligations for printed copies of the vote by counties cast in the late election. This vote is official and reliable, and it will be found in part in another part of this issue. We thank you, Mr. Secretary.

In our next issue we shall give the Congressional vote by counties, which was cast in the late election, so that the people may see just how it happened.

THEY ARE LEARNING SLOWLY.

When the Reformers began to demand financial reconstruction, they were berated by monopolists and money changers of all grades and of all colors, as a set of impracticable fools, who did not understand the simplest rudiments of finance. There were very few terms that had at that time been turned out of the factory at Billingsgate, that were not poured out upon the devoted heads of the reformers. All the sluices of denunciation and vituperation were at once opened, and the whole air was nasty with epithet. But the Reformers stuck to their preaching and publishing. They held their noses with one hand; and distributed the printed page with the other. They believed that the masses of men had some rights in this God's world; and they kept on saying so. They stood the storm, they did their work; and now they are beginning to see the harvest—bright and blessed—ot their sowing.

They said the incomes of millionaires should be taxed for the equalizing of burdens. And they have lived to see the Democratic party take up their contention, and embody it into National statute. They said the country needed more money. And they have lived to read the same dictum in the report of a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury. They said a more elastic currency was necessary to meet the demands of our growing business. And they have lived to hear the very phraseology of their contention repeated constantly from the lips of men who hate them. Truly, their preachment has not been in vain. Their enemies are beginning to acknowledge the superiority of their principles, and the accuracy of their previsions. The Reformers have only to continue their good work; and all they have hoped for will come in due time.

Populists have come forward as aspirants for all legislative offices except Speaker of the House and the Republicans are reported to be doing much talking on account of it.—New Berne Journal.

We waive the question of English presented in the above extract and proceed to remark: That the average Democrat is mightily hurt by the result of the late election in this State. Just how a Democrat can lay in his winter's wood, or pitch his crop, or attend to his store, or run his shop without an office, or the hope of an office, is just a little more than any machine politician can find out. Well, we are sorry for our Democratic friends. Indeed, upon reflection, we are inclined to say, that we grieve with them. And we would help them, if we could. But we cannot help them—indeed we cannot. It is entirely out of our power, and you must get us excused. The only morsel of comfort we now have it in our power to offer to those distressed patriots may be found in the assurance we give them, that their solicitude for the good of their Republican fellow citizens is a beautiful example of disinterested benevolence. See how those Democrats love those Republicans! See!

Mr. Bland will offer his financial reform bill, as a substitute for the Carlisle bill, at the right time. Mr. Bland's bill provides for the retirement of all sorts of our paper money, except the coin notes, and the substitution for them of coin notes, redeemable in either silver or gold, as may be most convenient to the government. Mr. Bland's bill also provides for the free coinage of silver, and is intended to put the circulation of the country entirely in the hands of the government. We are heartily in favor of Mr. Bland's ideas. But we have no hope, and we suppose Mr. Bland has no hope of getting his bill through.

The more the vote of the recent election is analyzed the better showing is made for the People's party. In 1892 the Democrats in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, North Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming fused with the Populists to take the States named from the Republicans. This year in several of these States the Democrats ran a third ticket. In 1892 the fusionist ticket in Nebraska received 83,134 votes. In 1894 the Populist alone polled 80,978 votes for their congressional candidates. While we lost Colorado yet we polled 12,000 more votes than we did in 1892. This year the Democrats helped the Republicans. In 1892 the People's party polled only about one-twelfth of the total vote. This year we have polled nearly one-sixth of the total vote cast. The gain is indeed remarkable.

President Cleveland and party are now at Georgetown, S. C., duck hunting.—Ex.

The above is distressingly ambiguous. Which party do you mean, neighbor?—a private party? or the Democratic party? If you mean the Democratic party, we offer our congratulations. There is hope for the country, if the Democrats can be induced to give their entire attention to "duck hunting" for the next few years. Indeed we think Mr. Cleveland should never have given up the occupations of a hunter at all. He was always moderately successful as a hunter.

THE CAUCASIAN $1.00 per year.

A POLITICAL CATECHISM, OR MILK FOR DEMOCRATIC BABES.

[By Ajax.]

Q. What is the chief end of a politician?

A. To get an office and hold it forever.

Q. What is the politician required to do in order to obtain an office?

A. To hate the opposition and make promises.

Q. What is a party?

A. It is a huge "machine."

Q. What is a platform?

A. It is a dead-fall to catch unsuspecting sparrows.

Q. What is the object in seeking to entrap the innocent sparrow?

A. They eat of the crumbs and then furnish food for the vultures.

Q. Who are the unsuspecting sparrows?

A. They are the poor deluded Democrats who vote for the tools of monopoly.

Q. Who are the vultures?

A. They are the Shylocks of Wall Street.

Q. What is an office?

A. "A public office is a public trust."

Q. What is meant by these words a "public trust?"

A. These are the words of King Grover and they mean that the offices of the people are to be publicly controlled by the trusts.

Q. Did King Grover "make public office a public trust?"

A. All good Democrats rejoice that the trust has become public in the reign of King Grover who took into his cabinet Carlisle the pet of the "Whiskey Trust,' Olney the attorney of the Sugar Trust, and has himself acted as the agent of the 'money power."

Q. What is a cabinet?

A. A place for obscure favorites.

Q. What is Democracy?

A. This word was first used by the liberty-loving Greeks and then meant a "rule by the people," but this meaning has become obsolete since the immortal declaration of Vanderbilt has been ratified by the prophet Grover.

Q. What is the modern theory of Democracy as enunciated by these wise men of Babylon?

A. Democracy is not a rule by the people, but a rule of the people by their self-appointed guardians, the money kings, and all Simon-pure, Shylock-sure Democracy is summed up in these memorable words: "The people be damned."

Q. What is a Democrat?

A. Democrat is one who mistakes abuse for logic, has all his political thinking done at the Democratic campaign shop, where "party perfidy and dishonor" are transformed into a golden chain of "promises performed."

Q. What was the cause of the Democratic Waterloo?

A. The Democrats remained at home.

Q. Why did the Democrats remain at home?

A. Because after witnessing the great International Haiwaian circus their pockets were picked of all the silver they possessed by the Sherman-Cleveland gang and they went home "sadder and wiser" men. They remained at home in order that they might be sure to "keep off the grass."

Q What does the Sage of Woodley say concerning taxation?

A. He was at one time much agitated over the surplus in the Treasury and declared: 'Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation," but he has demonstrated his ability as a statesman and patriot by reducing this surplus so fraught with danger to our liberties.

Q. How does he propose to run the government as to taxation?

A. He insists that there should be a large free list so arranged as to favor the few and oppress the many by taxing the necessaries of life.

Q. What is "unnecessary taxation and unjust taxation?"

A. It is unnecessary and unjust to tax the imported luxuries of the rich.

Q. What is necessary and just taxation?

A. To borrow one hundred million dollars in violation of the Constitution and compel the people to pay interest on that omount while Wall Street secures an investment and dodges taxes.

YOUNG MEN TO THE FRONT.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:

The following is an editorial from the News & Observer of December 13th:

"That the new order of things in the South is relegating the Majors and Colonels to the rear and bringing young men to the front in politics is very forcibly illustrated in South Carolina. The new Governor of that State is only 31, his Attorney General is 25 and his Adjutant General is 24. Not many years ago South Carolina was only ruled by the oldest representatives of the oldest families, now strong, progressive, enthusiastic youth is at the helm. The same tendency is shown throughout all the Southern States."

The reform movement in the South, led, in the main, by the young men, has succeeded in breaking down the oligarchy that has cursed the southland for many years.

Under the old order of things ambitious young men, who did their full duty in political campaigns, have, to a great degree, been kept in the back-ground.

Under the new order of things, new life, new energy and new thought will be the dominating factors, and the old fossils who have heretofore obtained power by feeding upon prejudice and hatred, will take their position where they belong—in the rear.

The revolt against their *regime* is indeed a God-send to our southern country.

There will be more political freedom, and honest patriots, will not be denounced as demagogues and hypocrites if they act with manhood and independence in politics.

It seems that the hand of Providence is controlling the affairs of men, and in the future the South, under the benign influences will achieve her destined position, as a prosperous, happy and homogenius people.

The old maxim: "Old men for council and young men for war" has been exploded. The young men have always been influential factors in politics, but have not received proper recognition for their services.

Energetic, honest, able and ambitious young men are needed in reform work. Their efforts will be appreciated, and deservedly rewarded.

We predict that the young men at the helm of the "Ship of State" in South Carolina will administer its affairs in an honest, capable and judicious manner.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

ROYAL MONEY.

The Present Financial System of The United States Modeled After The Idea of The "Divine Right" of Kings.

The writer is not a partisan, a political extremist, or a fanatic. His political disabilities, acquired by an humble part in the Rebellion, having been removed by Gov. D. Witt Senter, he voted the straight Democratic ticket down to the last national election, when duty to genuine Democratic principles uttered its protest, and induced him to vote against Mr. Cleveland. It is not necessary to state that the change in his political action cost a severe struggle, and even now he would take off his hat and make obeisance to an old-fashioned Democratic flag-pole, and under an old time Democratic banner, would utter a shout so loud and so long that no one would suspect that he was descended from an old whig ancestry. Although no drop of secession blood ever coursed his views, he has no apology to make for the humble part he took in behalf of the Southern cause, nor does he ask one, of those who stood in the opposing ranks. That fratricidal struggle was simply an unfortunate affair in which both of the hostile sections gained nothing—but lost those principles of free government bequeathed them by their Revolutionary sires. National demorlization, political intrigue, and sectional malice, engendered by that unhappy strife, opened the way for the ascendency of loyal principles that had not dared intrude into our legislative council's since the days of Andrew Jackson. He who repelled loyal bayonets at New Orleans, gave loyal money a thrust in his veto of the Bill to re-charter the old Federal Bank, which thrust all good Democrats hoped would foever settle the question of National Banking corporations.

From the days of Thomas Jefferson, the father of genuine Republicanism, that party of which he was the honored sire, that party that had antagonized the centralizing idea of government entertained by the Federalists, that party that had choked to death the Alien and Sedition laws of the aristocratic John Adams, that party, evolving the Democratic party, declared against banking corporations, declared that they were in deadly hostility to free government. And right here my dear Democratic readers, note a fact, a veritable fact in the history of that grand old historic party namely, that, from the days of the immortal Jefferson down to the year 1860, in nearly every national platform, is found this declaration: "Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; such an institution is in deadly hostility to the best interests of this country, dangerous to Republican instutions, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people." Now, my readers, will you believe me when I state that the above constituted a plank in the Democratic national platform in 1856, and that from that good honest day, June 6th, 1856, Democracy has been silent on the subject of banking corporations? Many of us waited long patiently for a rehearsal of those Jeffersonian and Jacksonian utterances, but down to this late hour, silence has grown more profound. Not one such sentence or syllable has been placed in its national formula, but it has said much about "parity," "honest money," "ratios," "tariff," "Federal interference," etc., all of which are foreign to the spirit that gave Democracy birth. Truth will develop in polities as well as in science, and thus it has developed that both the old dog fall political parties are wholy committed to that old royal abomination, is loathesome to ante-bellum Democracy. Republicanism developed the royal monster from the royal egg, i. e. royal gold, and when it was hatched, it so fascinated Democracy, that it fondled and dandled the royal youngester lest some mishap might befall it, believing too, according to its past declaration, that the hydra-headed thing was dangerous to our common liberties.

Royal gold was about the only relic of monarchical despotism left us after Jackson had exploded the old Federal Bank. It had been handed down through all the past generations, as hereditary insignia of a "divine right" to sway the scepter of tyranny over the Old World; and from Mother England, it descended to the young republic as a souvenir of regal majesty, and thus we have a money basis in keeping with that "divine right" that dethroned the gods; a basis that has perpetuated human servitude beyond the waters, and is forging and fastening fetters for our enslavement. Even the social castes existing under the monarchies and despotisms of Europe, and throughout the eastern world, is fast becoming our heritage by reason of that intrinsic value of gold bequeathed us by a royal parentage.

Look at the nobility and peasantry of England, indeed of all the European governments of to-day, and see the effects of that royal agent, intrinsic gold. Now, that same agent has been at work in this government for thirty years. Banking corporations have been created by law; the domiant political parties have directly, or indirectly, declared them fixed or permanent instutions; money is no longer a creature of law but of such corporations; they fix its value, and denominate it "intrinsic:" they conspire with those of Europe in monetary conferences, and thus assimulate our financial interests more and more; and, in conjunction with the moneyed kings of Europe, they dictate to our government its financial policy. This has continued until our government is absolutely a moneyed oligarchy, from which no law under the policy of the old political parties can free us. To continue the financial circulation, as bonded indebtness is indispensable, to pay the maturity would contract, or stop the entire circulation; so it becomes necessary to refund them, or extend the time of payment, to avoid contraction. So from time to time, it has been suggested as expedient that the one per cent tax on the circulation of National banks be repealed and they allowed to go untaxed. Not only the above suggestion has been made by legislators, but complaint has been made that State authorities have assumed the right to tax them. In other words, the tendency of the government is to regard them as too sacred to bear any part of our national burdens. They have the power to create money, the power to circulate it, or withhold it from circulation. They have virtually manipulated every dollar of gold in the United States, the government having made the bonds on which they are banking, together with iterest, payable in gold. So royal money has dssappeared from among the people for time unless active legislation shall destroy the intrinsic value given it by the "divine right of kings," which right our government has absolutely acknowledged. As a further discussion of our banking system would consume too much space at present, I concluded with one thought.

Fiat money is declared "spurious," "trashy" money. Now let us ask, who constitutes the government of this country? Republicanism and Democracy say "The people" Right. Then in whom should abide all legislative power? again the same answer from the same source. Right. Then if the people see proper to substitute legal tender money for bank notes, and make it equal to royal money, why do they object? Ah! the truth is, they wish to conform the royality, or rather to retain the royal relic, that the same political conditions and the same social castes may exist here that have always existed under the anarchies and despotisms of the Old World.

With such conditions, the noble would become nobler; the rich, richer; and that "divine right," to which the writer has alluded so often, would make the poor, poorer, and thus continue them for all time as "scullious in the royal kitchen." And here let me state an axion that both philosophy and common sense must accept: All money is fiat money, the difference being that royal money is made such, and has ever been such, by the fiat of kings, or would be such, and ought to be such, by the fiat of the only power in this government—the people. So mote it be, and may the people rise in their sovereign capacity, and in the language of Old Hickory declare "By the Eternal it shall be." C.

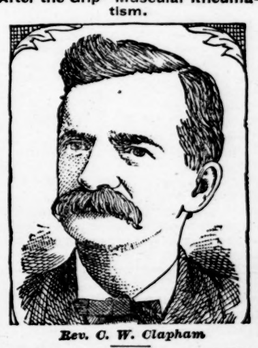
Debs will appeal his contempt case to the United States Supreme Court.—Ex.

Of course he will. And we exthe findings of that august court will be a rebuke of the petty tyrant who pronounced him a criminal for having the courage to stand for the wage-earners against corporate greed.

An Esteemed Pastor

Found Cure in Hood's After Other Medicines Failed

After the Grip—Muscular Rheumatism.



Rev. C. W. Clapham

The following comes voluntarily from a highly esteemed clergyman of the M. E. church, pastor of the Church Creek circuit in Dorchester County, Maryland:

"C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I feel it a duty to the public to send this certificate. I saw in a Philadelphia paper a letter from a man who had suffered from

Muscular Rheumatism

and had been restored by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had the grip in the winter of '91 and '92 so severely that it deprived me of the use of my arms so that my wife had to dress and undress me, and when away from home I had to sleep in my clothes. I tried five doctors and not one accomplished anything. Then I saw the letter alluded to and determined to try

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's. Before I had taken one bottle I had the use of my arms, thank God. These are facts and can be verified by many persons here. J. M. Colston, Church Creek, supplied me with Hood's. I am pastor of the M. E. church here." C. W. CLAPHAM, Church Creek, Maryland.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

That our wonderful remedy "MOTHERS FRIEND" which makes child-birth easy may be within the reach of all we have reduced the price to ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

...BEWARE of frauds, counterfeits and substitutes. Take nothing but . . . . . .

Mothers Friend.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Write for book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sole Proprietors, ATLANTA, GA.

He used Powell's Fertilizers.

If you raise

Tomatoes Potatoes
Cabbage Berries
Peas and other Melons
Trucking Crops

for Northern and Western Markets,

POWELL'S GREEN-BAG Fertilizers,

the highest grade fertilizers made, are the kind you need.

Send for circular telling all about them.

POWELL FERTILIZER & CHEM. CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Fertilizer manufacturers, importers and dealers in Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Potash, Concentrated Acid Phosphate, and all kinds of Fertilizing Materials.

WHAT NEXT?

The gentle zephyrs of Indian summer are past and the cold bleak winds of winter will soon be upon us, so if you would be wise you will go at once to the new & popular store of Bizzell Bros. in the new Borden building, where you can get new goods—nothing old or shop-worn—at prices way below their market value.

WE are still offering great bargains in fancy all wool heavy dress goods, something that will keep you warm and make you happy.

LADIES' Fine Shoes of E. P. REED's make, the easiest wearing and best value, at lower prices than ever before. A full and complete line in every department. These goods will be sold at prices to correspond with the low price of cotton and the hard times we hear talked so much.

THE trade is coming our way, and the invitation is cordially extended to all to come and see us and be convinced of what we say.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

Now is the time to buy a Nice Dress Shirt.

See our display and prices—it will do you good.

Bizzell Brothers & Co.,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

DON'T DO IT.

Don't let your Poultry die with the Cholera when you can prevent it by using MAGIC POULTRY FOOD. For sale by

I. B. FONVIELLE.

CROCKERY—I do not carry much of a stock of Crockery, but what I have you can have for a mere song. Don't forget this when you need any thing in that line. I. B. FONVIELLE.

THERE IS ECONOMY in using Rock Salt for your stock. I am now prepared to give you very low prices, bear it in mind.

I. B. FONVIELLE.

NEW RIVER MULLETS are known to be the best that come to this market. I can supply you and guarantee full weight in every case.

I. B. FONVIELLE,
THE GROCER
WALNUT STREET, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

At A Very Small Expense

You can please your wife by

Furnishing Your Home

With the best and latest designs in

Furniture and Crockery and Glassware.

My prices will be the lowest, and I will not be undersold.

My Grocery Department

You will find filled with a well selected stock of

Fancy and Staple Groceries,

At competing prices.

Mail orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

JOSEPH ISAACS,

GOLDSBORO, - - - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW TARIFF PRICES.

YOU NEED NOT SHIVER NOR FREEZE; YOU NEED NOT WAIT UNTIL JANUARY TO BUY YOUR

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We will sell you all our new goods at reduced prices, fully as cheap as they will be next January and later. We cannot afford to keep our immense stock of merchandise on our shelves, but will sell them at new Tariff Prices, so buy what you want and need as the prices at our store are all right. We have now in stock a full line of very desirable and Fashionable Dress Goods which will be sure to attract the most fastidious tastes. You will do well to select your dresses early, as we are having big sales on them at New Tariff Prices.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Our Clothing Department is complete and we show you the very latest styles, well made, good fit and workmanship guaranteed. We keep the best clothing in North Carolina and we mean what we say. We also make any garment to order. All our prices are New Tariff Prices.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Is unsurpassed North or South. Only Good Shoes are sold by us. Ziegler Bros., Bay State and Banister Shoes have a national reputation and we are sole sellers for these goods in this market. The tariff does not affect Shoes, but we sell them cheaper than ever in harmony with the low price of cotton.

Special Offer---200 ROLLS OF NEW CARPETS.

Ingrains, Super, three ply, Tapestry, Brussels, Velvets and Moquets, the finest line in Goldsboro, all to be sold at New Tariff Prices.

300 Cloaks, Capes, Reefers for Ladies, Misses and Children, an immense line, the latest styles at unheard prices; less than New Tariff Prices.

300 Sets Ladies and Gents Woolen and Half Woolen Underwear, all sizes and grades; a full line at strictly New Tariff Prices.

To Merchants: We have recently made some large purchases of goods which were forced on the market and we can offer the trade special bargains. Ginghams, Bedticking, Piece Goods, Brown and Plaid Domestics, Shoes and Ready-made Clothing. In one purchase we closed out 500 cases of Shoes, the entire stock of one manufacturer. Come and secure bargains. Our stores are full of goods and cheap goods, all to be sold at New Tariff Prices. Do not delay your purchases, we guarantee the price.

H. WEIL & BROS.,
(80, 82, 84 and 86 W. Center Street,)
Goldsboro, - - - - North Carolina.

Gotton Is Very Low

AND WE HAVE MARKED OUR PRICES DOWN ACCORDINGLY.

FACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

WE therefore ask you to visit our Mammoth Stores before making your purchases in - **FURNITURE.**

It is very easy for a merchant to say he sells cheaper than anyone, but doing it is a different thing. We wish you to read the following reasons why we can sell cheaper than others, then come to our store and be convinced:

1st—Our Bedsteads, Bureaus, Bedroom suits and Mattresses being manufactured here, we save freight, which is from 15 to 75 cents on a bedstead, 25 cents on a mattress, and 25 cents to $1.00 on a bureau.

2nd—As you know, experience is the best teacher, and in our NINE YEARS experience we have learned how and where to buy goods to the best advantage.

3rd—We buy our goods in the summer when trade is dull and manufacturers sell at reduced prices.

4th—We buy in carload lot which enables us to get goods cheaper, also a cheaper rate of freight.

5th—We pay CASH, thereby saving all cash discounts.

ALL WE ASK IS TO GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU NEED

A suit of Furniture, Bureau, Cradle, Chairs, Rockers or anything in the FURNITURE LINE. We keep the largest stock in Eastern North Carolina, occupying a floor space of 25,000 square feet. We also have a large store in Durham, N. C.

Mail Orders receive special attention.

ROYALL & BORDEN, FURNITURE DEALERS,
GOLDSBORO, - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CAUCASIAN

RALEIGH, N. C., DEC. 27, 1894.

WAKE COUNTY,

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞We wish to request our readers when writing to any of the above companies to say that you saw the advertisement in THE CAUCASIAN.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES OF EX. COM. MEETING, DEC. 12 AND 13, 1894.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 14, '94.

The Executive Committee was in session on the 12th and 13th, President Mewborne also being present. The books of the Secretary Treasurer were examined and found correct. The examination of the Business Agent's books was postponed till the latter part of December so as to make a final settlement between W. H. Worth, S. B. A., whose time expires on the 31st of December by resignation and it is as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 12, 1894.

HON. MARION BUTLER, Chairman.
A. F. HILEMAN, J. S. LONG, Ex. Com. N. C. F. S. Alliance:

BRETHREN:—Having been elected State Treasurer of North Carolina on the 6th of November last, I hereby tender to you my resignation as State Business Agent of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance to take effect December 31st, 1894; and in doing so I wish to assure you of my sincere thanks and hearty appreciation for your uniform kindness, sympathy and counsel in all our relations, and I desire to express to our entire brotherhood through you, my profound gratitude to them for their support and help during the time I have served you as State Business Agent. Earnestly desiring that you may ever be guided by that wisdom that cometh from above, and that our Alliance may yet wield a greater influence than in the past, I am yours, Very truly and fraternally,

W. H. WORTH, S. B. A.

Upon motion, the resignation of Bro. W. H. Worth was accepted and a vote of thanks was given to him by the Executive Committee in behalf of the membership of the State Alliance of North Carolina for the very efficient manner in which he has served the brethren as State Business Agent, and expect, though raised to a yet higher position as Treasurer of the great State of North Carolina, that he will continue to give us his counsel as heretofore, especially in our business arrangements, and co-operate with us in our meetings as often as he can do so without neglecting his official position as a State officer.

Upon motion, Bro. Thadeus Ivey, who is the very efficient book keeper of Bro. Worth, the first man on the rolls of the Alliance in North Carolina, the first Vice-President of the Order in the State was elected to fill the place of Business Agent.

On motion, the Executive Committee adjourned to meet on Jan 7, 1895. By order of Executive Committee.

W. S. BARNES,
Sec'y-Treas. and Clerk of Board.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

Vance Was Right But the Democratic Papers are Wrong---This Party is not Immortal, But the Rule of the People is.

Permit me to "call a halt" upon these Democrats and Democratic editors, who have taken up the dying words of the immortal Vance, "Democracy is immortal," and are making thereof a sort of slogan for the future. I read Marshal Allison's account wherein he related the occasion of Vance's uttrance, and no one, who will carefully read the words that preceded, can fail to perceive that instead of declaring that the Democratic party is immortal, his whole soul was stirred with indignation against the oppression of the people by the leaders of his party. Democracy and the Democratic party, so called, are by no means synonymous terms. Democracy is compounded of two great words meaning, the people rule, and it was in this general sense that Vance used the word when he said, "Democracy is immortal." Vance was right, "Democracy is immortal." When one party ceases to carry out the wishes of the people, the people will finally get together and rule the "ring" The People's party is simply the result of that inevitable law that the people must rule. To these chorus singers we would commend ever memorable declaration of Vance, which may now be considered as prophetic. "It will not be many months until a majority of the party will walk out of itself leaving behind nothing but Wall Street and a smell of brimstone."

AJAX.

New Era, N. C.

A FARMER SEES THROUGH IT.

Economy in Sending out Seed to Help the Gamblers on the Products of Labor.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 20th, '94.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:

It is worthy of being noted by the farmers that while Cleveland and Morton propose to save $350,000 to the government by stopping the issuing of seeds and agriculturial documents free, they propose to take this money and hire a crowd of census takers to obtain an accurate statement of the number of acres planted in cotton, in corn, in wheat &c, also the numbers of bales of cotton, in the hands of the farmers, the number of bushels of wheat unsold &c. In other words the government proposes to expend this amount of money and to compel the farmers to tell in the spring how much cotton they have on hand, how much they have planted &c. It is to be presumed that the speculators wish more reliable information than they at present obtain by the estimate plan, in order that they may pile up bigger profits by gambling in the products of the farmer's toil. Certainly the farmers cannot be benefited by such statistics. The change therefore is simply another piece of contempt for the agricultural classes and a party scheme to please the class who fought the Anti-Option Bill.

A Farmer.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla, is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Gompers Turned Down---The Headquarters to be Removed from New York City to Indianapolis.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 20.—The 14th annual session of the Federation of Labor has been in session here since the 11th.

President Gomper's annual report, which was submitted, contains nearly 8,000 words. He complimented the organization upon being able to preserve its existence during the recent adverse circumstances. Referring to the coal miners' strike, he said 125,000 men were out for eight weeks and yet there was hardly a dearth of coal. Considering this, the establishment of a minimum rate of wages was a victory. He defended the action of the Federation in regard to the A. R. U. strike by the assertion that Mr. Debs' proposition submitted to them was a virtual acknowledgement that the strike was a failure. President Cleveland's action at that time was severely censured.

Secretary Chris Evans submitted his report of the finances and numerical strength of the federation. The receipts from sources, including a balance, November 1, 1893, of $7,177.44, were stated at $22,493.87. The expenditures were given at $17,301.08, including $3,575.34 donated to the sustenance of striking unions. Five hundred dollars of this was given to the Debs defence fund.

There is a balance of $5,191.79, which is less than at any time since 1890.

Addresses were made by John Burns of England and other prominent reformers.

The convention decided to move headquarters from New York. The cities of Washington, Brooklyn, Detroit and Indianapolis were placed in nomination. Indianapolis was selected by a majority vote.

The vote stood: Indianapolis, 1,290; Washington, 929.

The election of officers was the last order of business. Samuel Gompers, of New York, and John McBride, of Columbus, President of the United Iron Workers, were placed in nomination. The vote stood: McBride, 1,162; Gompers, 1,098.

The next annual convention will be held in New York City.

The Attorney General's Report.

[News and Observer.]

The bi-ennial report of the Attorney General is now in press and will be out Jan. 1st. This is Mr. Osborne's first report. The statistics of the office are interesting. Crime has increased largely among the colored race in the last two years, especially in larceny and assault upon women, but there has been a decrease of capital crimes against women.

Justice Walter Clark in an article in The Forum sometime ago stated that there were twice as many lynchings as there were legal executions in North Oarolina during the two years ending July 1st. The report confirms his statement.

It will show that during the biennium there were three legal executions, an increase of one, and eight lynchings, an increase of six. At the time Judge Clark made the statement it was widely disputed.

There were 15,538 criminal actions disposed of in the two fiscal years ending July 1, 1894, an increase of 1,266 over the two years previous. In all crimes except rape there was a marked increase.

Either North Carolina jailers are a careless set or our jail birds are remarkably clever and scheming, for the report shows there have been sixty-eight escapes.

In the warrants every variety of occupation is embraced. Among the curious callings found in the list are loaferess, wife, dead-beat, music agent, railroader, swamper, nothing, bussman, tramp, loafer, bad-boy and moonshiner. Some of these occur several times in the roll.

Only the statistical portion of the report has been completed.

Attorney General Osborn said yesterday afternoon that he would probably recommend no legislation to the General Assembly. His review of the work and recommendations for the department are not yet finished.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepaired by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

TWO LIVES SAVED.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at J. R. Smiths' of MtOlive. J. H. Hill, Goldsboro, and all Druggists.

A "Trust" Which Is Popular.

There is a great deal of indignafelt against trust The Sugar, the Standard Oil Trust, the Welsh Tin Plate Trust, the English Salt Trust, and other combinations of the kind, are vigorously denounced, and it is a subject of controversy whether there are more trusts in England than America, and whether protection or free trade fosters them.

But there is one form of trust against which no one has anything to say. That is the trust the public reposes in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HISTORY OF THE CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

BY N. A. DUNNING.

NO. 2.

In the struggle for a medium of exchange the pioneer fathers resorted to many expedients among which was that of barter currency. As far as possible all exchanges were made in barter, but the question of deferrd payments became more and more important as business transactions increased. As a last resort barter currency was adopted, and various kinds of products as well as live stock were made a legal tender for payment of debts and taxes. Of course this method of exchange was from the start burdensome and soon developed into an absolute abuse. If cows would pay debts at a certain rating per head the poorest cows were made currency. If wheat was a tender at a certain fixed price the poorest wheat was used, and so it went through the entire list of barter currency. Peag money was used concurrently with this barter currency which taken in connection with the little coin in circulation made up a medium of exchange both singular and inefficient. Nearly all the specie in circulation was obtained through trade with Spanish buccaneers with whom our forefathers seem to have been on the best of terms. These buccaneers would plunder a vessel of its cash in the East, and come over to America and purchase their supplies. In this manner quite a profitable trade was established in many of the Colonies.

At this period, says Prof. Sumner, there were four prices used in exchange. They were "pay," "pay as money," "money" and "trusting." Pay was barter at the rates fixed by government. Money was Spanish or New England coin, with wampum for change. "Pay as money" was barter currency, at one-third less than government rates. Trusting was as now, price according to time and risk. A six-penny knife cost 12 pence in pay, 8 pence in pay as money and 6 pence in coin. There was also a mint in Massachusetts, which for a time turned out small change in debased metal. In 1686 there was a bank of issue started somewhere near Boston. Its history is very obscure and it soon went out of existence. In 1690 the Colony of Massachusetts organized and fitted out the first expedition against Canada, then a French province. The expenses of this expedition were to have been paid out of the spoils taken; but when it returned without any booty, and the soldiers clamored for their pay, the Colony issued its first paper money to satisfy these demands. From this time on paper money was issued by nearly all the Colonies.

The issuing of paper currency by the Colonies was against the wishes and interests of England since it interfered with the amount of tribute received by the Mother Country. Parliament passed act after act in a persistent effort to deprive the Colonies of any domestic currency and thereby force them to sell their products cheap in order to buy the dear currency of England. Laws were passed forbidding the Spanish dollar from passing current in order to break up the trade with the Spanish buccaneers and the Indies, which England claimed as its own. The necessity for currency was so great, and the evident purpose of England so plain, that the Colonists used their Spanish money in defiance of the prohibition. Parliament forbid by numerous acts the issue of money by the Colonies and declared such as had been issued not a legal tender. Through these and many other acts of repression and tyranny, the Colonies were hampered and hindered in their efforts to secure a domestic currency of their own. Being independent of each other, with no commercial mutualities, they could not act together in an effort to provide a sutable currency. Each Colony seems to have adopted a plan of its own. Some were failures, but the greater part were a success, and to this much abused and misrepresented currencey the growth and vigor of the Colonies may be attributed. Banks were started by many of the Colonies, which, owing to the lack of coin, were somewhat tentative in their plan of operations. They were, as a rule, called loan banks, since they loaned their bills on mortgage security. This word "bank," as used before the Revolutionary war, meant only a quantity of paper money, and not, as now, signifying a certain kind of business. These loan banks were very popular and of very great assistance to the Colonies, which by this time had grown to such an extent as to have but little fear and still less respect for the so called provincial acts of Parliament.

Reference to the Colony of Pennsylvania will be all that space will permit.

The money of Pennsylvania was both a success and a failure, and deserves special attention. It succeeded as long as it possessed the quality. Its use was compelled by the absence of coin, which had been drawn away by the British trade. Coin money, being an exportable article, was always a fugitive in those colonial days. It was usually a failure when needed. It could not be relied upon as a circulating medium, nor could it even be trusted as a basis for a non-legal-tender paper. Having no coin, Pensylvania adopted a legal-tender paper in 1723. It came to an end through an act of the British Parliament depriving it of the quality of legal tender. Being called before a committee of Parliament, Dr. Franklin described the Pensylvania money system as follows:

Pensylvania, before it made any paper money, was totally stripped of its gold and silver, though they had from time to time, like the neighboring colonies, agreed to take gold and silver coins at higher nominal values, in hopes of drawing money into and retaining it for the internal use of the province. During that weak practice, silver got up by degrees to 8s. 9d. per ounce * * * long before paper money was made. * * * The difficulties for want of cash were accordingly very great, the chief part of the trade being carried on by the extremly inconvenient method of barter, when, in 1723, paper money was first made there (in Pennsylvania), which gave new life to business, promoted greatly the settlement of the new lands (by lending small sums to beginners, on easy interest, to be paid by installments), whereby the province has so greatly increased in inhabitants that the export from thence thither (to England) is now more than tenfold what it then was.

[CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE.]

AN INSULT TO THE SOUTH.

A Democratic Administration Insists on Changing Appomattox to Surrender.

[Washington Post.]

We perceive with sorrow and amazement that the Post Office Department is determined to consummate the blunder involved in changing the post-office name of Appomattox to that of surrender. It is a change which the people most interested unanimously oppose and deplore; it is a change not at all necessary from any conceivable point of view; it is a change obnoxious to propriety and good taste. We do not believe that the most furious of the professional Union veterans—Fairchild or Foraker, or any of the rest, would insist upon it, for, with all their nonsense in politics, Fairchild and Foraker were fighting men in war times, and fighting men do not seek the humiliation of those over whom they have triumphed in fair field. The Post-office Department, however, has decreed that the change must be made, and, for the present at least, we suppose the change will stand. We repeat, nevertheless, that the decision astonishes and grieves us.

The Richmond Dispatch is quite right in saying that the people of Appomattox should keep up the movement of protest and agitation. We do not believe that this unfortunate and oppressive arrangement will be perpetuated. The old Appomattox has the first and only right to the name, and that right will yet be recognized. Let the people continue, through their representatives in Congress, by appeal to the good sense and chivalrous feeling of the American people, and by every other legitimate and potent means, to protest against the indignity and the injustice that have been put upon them. They will win in the end, we devoutly hope and confidently believe.

CONTRACTION CONTINUES.

Eighty-nine Million of Currency Gone From Circulation in one Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The circulation, according to the official Treasury statement issued to-day, during the month of November $34,866,971. making the circulation of all kinds of money in the United States on December 1, stand at $1,627,226,451, or $23,72 per capita, based on 69,010,000 of population. As compared with December 1, 1893, the amount of money in circulation is $89.768,000 less than then.

[During the past year population and business have steadily increased while the circulating medium has steadily decreased. If this thing continues certain bankruptcy is ahead. The Democratic party is serving Wall Street daily at the expense of every honest industry in the Nation.—ED. CAUCASIAN.]

A NEW KIND OF DEMOCRAT.

WHITFORD, N. C., Dec. 21, '94.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:

I heard a certain citizen in this township, who voted for the machine, say since the election that he was now a "Mary-Ann Democrat." You said in THE CAUCASIAN last summer that there were 18 kinds of Democrats. This makes nineteen. Or rather he has just now become a real Democrat. Are the Barbers charging the 18 kinds of Democrats more for a shave since the election?

I see some of the Democratic papers are not giving the Presidents message in full. Are they ashamed of it? I loaned a Democrat my CAUCASIAN so he could see all of it.

Yours &c.,

F. W.

NEW INSURANCE LAWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Insurance Companies Must pay the full Face of the Policy.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 21.—The lower house of the Legislature has passed a bill reading: "That hereafter no fire insurance company, doing business in this State, shall issue policies for more than the amount of the value of the property to be insured, such amount to be fixed at or before the time of issuing said policies; and in case of loss by fire, the insured may be entitled to recover such amount in case of total loss, and a proportionate amount in case of partial loss; provided, that this act shall not apply to insurance on merchandise or stock in trade."

A. J. Hunter for Reading Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C., Dec. 18, '94.

DEAR SIR:—Please announce that I am a candidate for Reading Clerk in the House of representatives, subject to the will of the co-operative caucus.

Very truly,
A. J. HUNTER.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Notice.

(Advertisement.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for assistant door-keeper of the next House of Representatives of North Carolina subject to the Populist and Republican caucus.

V. J. MCARTHUR,
Clinton, N. C.

[4t]

HARRISON HOUSE

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is still Headquarters for Republicans, Populists and their friends.

Mrs. Harrison says she has all the turkeys, chickens, ducks and pigs up fattening ready for the members. The festive oyster, she says, is also impatiently awaiting their coming.

The same prices will be charged:

$1.00 PER DAY, $5.00 PER WEEK, including fire. The rooms are all large double ones, and members of Legislature generally select their room-mates before coming and write for accomodations. Many have already engaged.

Comments on fare are useless, as most of you know the widespread reputation for good food and kind attention the House has for years sustained with the public. Be sure to write in time before the best rooms are secured.

HARRISON HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
dec 13—3t

CAN WE BECOME ACQUAINTED?

One of our fine linen tape measures sent free to every correct answer to our above puzzle.

MEN'S CUSTOM-made, all-wool pants. Lowest prices on record for quality. Send your waist and inside leg measure, and $1.75 and we will promptly forward to any address in the United States, express or mail prepaid, a pair of our heavy weight, dark silver-gray, fine striped all-wool pants, fit guaranteed or money refunded. These pants are a special bargain, and our leader. Stylish pattern, pleasing and modest. Men's Pants Samples sent free to any address. Prices ranging $1.75 and upwards. We pay forwarding charges.

ALLIANCE CLOTHING CO.
146 Franklin St., - BOSTON, MASS.

NEW COUNTY OFFICERS

REFORM your office in the beginning of your term by getting your printed

LETTER-HEADS,
BILL HEADS, ENVELOPES,
CIRCULARS AND BLANKS

FROM

BARNES BROS.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

We will be glad to quote you prices, which are the lowest of any first-class house in North Carolina. If you don't believe it, ask

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,
THE CAUCASIAN,
W. H. WORTH.

[Nov. 22-1m.]

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE

AND Commercial College

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SPRING TERM OPENS JAN. 1, '95.

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Business College Course. Typewriting, Telegraphy, Regular Academic Course, Music, Art.

Board, including everything, from $6.50 to $8.00 per month. Splendid Literary Societies, Y. M. C. A., Military company. Established 1884. New Boarding Hall on grounds. 181 students here last year. Elegant catalogue free. All students met at train. Enter at once! Equal advantages to male and female, Address,

W. T. WHITSETT, PH. D.,
Gibsonville, Guilford Co., N. C.
dec 13—1mo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Reading notices will be inserted in this column for 10 cents per line for each insertion.

FOR SALE

Two Holstein bull calves, price $10.00 each T. B. PARKER,
Goldsboro, N. C.
dec 6—4t]

WANTED.

Intelligent persons to do writing at their homes, collect tuition and attend to the distribution of advertising matter for the Department of Instruction by Mail of our College. Ten cents paid for every hundred words for writing, and good pay for other services. Fair penmanship and promptness of execution of work are requisite. Applications must be accompanied by ten cents to cover first cost of correspondence.

Address:
F. J. VANDERBERG, Pres.,
Leavenworth Business College,
Leavenworth, Kansas.
nov 29—4t. 2n.]

TO THE LADIES.

There are thousands of ladies throughout the country whose systems are poisoned, and whose blood is in an impure condition from the absorption of impure matter, due to menstrual irregularities. This class are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood-cleansing properties of Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium [P. P. P]. Roses and bounding health take the place of the sickly look, the lost color and the general wreck of the system by the use of Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, as hosts of females will testify, and many certificates are in possession of the company, which they have promised not to publish, and all prove P. P. P. a blessing to womankind.

CAPT. J. D. JOHNSTON.

To all whom it may concern:—I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficient qualities of the popular remedy for eruptions of the skin known as P. P. P. [Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium]. I suffered several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face, and tried various remedies to remove it, none of which accomplished the object, until this valuable preparation was resorted to. After taking three bottles, in accordance with directions, I am entirely cured.

J. D. JOHNSTON.
Of the firm of Johnston & Douglas
Savannah, Ga.

OLD PEOPLE.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digeston. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at J. R Smiths' of MtOlive. J. H. Hill, Drug Store, Goldsboro and all Druggists.

PARRISH'S WAREHOUSE.

DURHAM, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO.

It is no doubt the Largest and Best Lighted Warehouse in North Carolina. You will always find the best accommodations for man and horses, as well as get full market prices for all grades of your Tobacco.

Capt. E. J. Parrish has been in the Warehouse business for more than 21 years, and always works hard to get every cent he can for his customers.

Mr. John W. Pope, who was manager of the Alliance Warehouse, is now with the Parrish Warehouse as General Manager, and will look after your interest, and hopes his friends will come to see him.

You can do as well at Parrish's Warehouse as you can anywhere and none will appreciate your patronage more than Capt. Parrish.

Try him with your next load. Large demands for Smokers, Cutters and Wrappers. Business always dispatched with promptness and accuracy and full market prices always obtained at

Parrish's Warehouse,
DURHAM, N. C.
dec 6—2mos]

HERE WE ARE.

With our Big Stock of Fall Goods, we bought lower than ever and will sell accordingly. We bought Jobs and are determined not to be undersold. We have

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Hats,
Boots, Shoes,
Notions,

AND 3,000 LBS. TOBACCO, from 15 to 50 cents per pound.

ONE CAR LOAD OF FLOUR FROM

$2.75 to $3.45.

ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES VERY LOW.

Give us a call and be convinced that we are the Cheapest Men in town.

Ed. L. Edmundson & Bro.,
THE HUSTLERS,
Goldsboro. - - - North Carolina.

Good Things to eat are still better when made with COTTOLENE for they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Frying, Shortening, and all cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform,---stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by

HOOD & BRITT,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

THOS. PERRITT,
FAISON, N. C.

H. T. HAM.
MT. OLIVE. N. C.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. R. Smith, Mt. Olive, N. C., J. H. Hill & Son, Goldsboro, N. C., R. H. Holliday, Clinton. N. C., and all Druggists.

Scientists tell us that there are

10 Pounds of glue

in every man's body. We intend to

STICK

to the low prices at which we are selling goods, if it uses up our entire supply. We don't know what

YOU WANT,

but we have it. It is in

OUR STORE.

Come to see us and you shall have it at a price that will make you stick to us.

A. J. Harrell & Son,
(On Walnut Street, at the Centennial Pump,)
Goldsboro, N. C.
Feb. 1—1y.

Maxwell & McGee,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

SHIPPERS of COUNTRY PRODUCE

ALSO DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, BUILDING LIME, GUANO, ETC.

☞Kerosene Oil a Specialty—we keep the best made. Be sure to see our "Paragon Oil Can," the greatest novelty and convenience out.

MAXWELL & McGEE,
Goldsboro, N. C.

You can find anything in the Jewelry line, Watches, Clocks, Chains, Silver and Silver plated ware, Hair-pins, Belts with sterling silver buckles and anything else. You can have your watch, clock or any piece of jewelry repaired and guaranteed to give satisfaction. You can have the Best Engraving done on anything. WHERE? At L. D. GIDDENS' JEWELRY STORE, No. 88 West Centre St., Sign the Street Clock. GOLDSBORO, - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

TO SAVE MONEY

When you need Surveying, get the best Surveyor the country affords. When you intrust your surveying to a man, you intrust the counting of your cash to his care—if he is incompetent to do the work correctly, you loose your property through his failure to correctly compute it for you.

I offer my services to the public, embracing an experience of EIGHTEEN YEARS as a SURVEYOR and guarantee the best possible results under all conditions, and in consideration of the financial stringency, reduce my fee to $3.00 per day, instead of $4.00 as heretofore, when paid cash. Will survey in any section of the State.

ABBOTT L. SWINSON.
Goldsboro, N. C.
Sept. 25, 3 mos.]

DR. DIX'S Celebrated Female Powders never fail. 100 Ladies declare them safe and sure (after failing with Tansy and Pennyroyal Pills); particulars 4 cents. Dr. S. T. DIX, Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

FARMERS

Don't forget that Christmas will soon be here and that you will find my store stocked with all the good things, such as Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Fireworks, etc. Give me a call Christmas. Will try and suit you. Prices are guaranteed.

C. F. GRIFFIN,
UNDER HOTEL KENNON,
GOLDSBORO, - - - N. C.

Racket Store,

E Centre Street.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

FANCY MADE OF ALL KIND

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS.

HOBBY HORSES FOR BOYS.
CARRIAGES FOR GIRLS.
BABY RATTLERS, GONGS, &c.
Express Wagons, all sizes.

B. COHEN & CO.,
RACKET STORE,
Sept. 13.] Goldsboro, N. C.

Come Again

My friends, I am here yet with a nice line of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Tobacco, and a fine line of Xmas Toys. Nuts, Oranges, Candy and Apples cheap. Give me a call before buying.

All persons indebted to me will please come forward and settle their accounts or further credit will not be given.

Respectfully,
JOHN PIKE.
[DEAN'S OLD STAND,]
GREENLEAF, - - - - - - - N. C.

PEAS, BEANS, ONION SETS

—AND—

GARDEN SEED

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Don't fail to see us before buying your stock. Our prices are away down to suit the times.

Miller's Drug Store,
Feb. 1—1y.] Goldsboro, N. C.

$750.00 A Year and All Expenses

We want a few more General Agents, ladies or gentlemen, to travel and appoint agents on our new publications. Full particulars given on application. If you apply please send references, and state business experience, age and send photograph. If you cannot travel, write us for terms to local canvassers. Dept, Rave, S. I. Bell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 18-13t.

EGGS WANTED.

I have established an "Egg Exchange" at Raleigh by permission of State Alliance. Highest cash price paid. Send for instructions.

W. S. BARNES, MANAGER,
("Egg Exchange,")
Sept. 20 tf. Raleigh, N. C.

Subscribe to The Caucasian $1.00 per year

See Our Sterling Silver Ladies' Belts, Hair Pins, Hat Pins, Combs, Hat Marks, and Sterling Silver Novelties.

☞DO YOU WANT THE PICTURE OF YOUR WIFE OR YOUR SWEETHEART, In Your Watch? We can do it for you in the best of Style.

WATTS & WATTS,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

SOMETHING TO EAT?

SOMETHING TO WEAR?

THESE ARE HARD QUESTIONS BUT WE ARE HERE TO ANSWER BOTH.

WE buy Goods very low for cash, and give our customers all the advantage possible.

ON Shoes and Dry Goods we are all right, and can give you special good bargains; if you haven't tried us its your own fault and advise you to do so at once.

OUR GROCERY STOCK is complete in both Staple and Fancy, and it is a question whether you can afford to miss our offers. We are not only meeting prices but giving Fresh, Reliable Goods oftentimes for less money.

WE make special discounts and Wholesale prices on reasonable quantities

WINSLOW & KORNEGAY
(Old Post Office Corner, Law Building.)
Goldsboro, - - - North Carolina.

We Keep Only First-Class Goods

IN THE

Men's, Boys and Children's Line,

AND THE

GOODS ARE RIGHT

and the Style is Right,
and the Price is Right,

AND YOU WONT BE DOING RIGHT IF YOU DON'T EXAMINE OUR LINE BEFORE PURCHASING.

EINSTEIN CLOTHING COMPANY

CORRECT DRESSERS AND HABERDASHERS.

Under Hotel Kennon,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

FRENCH LEAVE.

BY G. ADAMS IN WIDE AWAKE.

Continued from last week.

THE man invited Alphonse into the house, and the rest of us walked slowly on. When Alphonse caught up to us he looked very wrathful.

"You have made of me the fright, the scare-crow," he said to Heygendorf. "I demand that you take me to the hair-dresser, the barber."

"There isn't any barber," said Carling; "you look a great deal better than you used to. Now come on with us, or go back to the camp."

"I will return myself to the camp. I do not wish to make the laughs for every one," said Alphonse turning about and marching away, with the grapes still balanced over his shoulder.

"One of us ought to go back and stay with him," said Carling as we walked along. But we kept on for half an hour disputing about whose place it was to return and look after Alphonse. We all wheeled about together at last, and lagged back to the camp. We looked in the tents, back of the tents, down by the spring and then we all said aloud, "Where is Alphonse?"

There were one or two red Tokay grapes near the first tent, so we knew that he must have reached camp; we went down to the road and saw that all along for every two or three feet a red grape had been dropped.

"He has started to walk down the road," said Carling. "We'll go fast and overtake him, and I'd like to trounce him, too, when I catch him."

We walked along the twisting, turning Santa Cruz road expecting every minute to catch up to Alphonse. Every now and then we would see a big red grape, and that would encourage us to keep on. The clay road had dried hard since a recent rain, and Alphonse was not heavy enough to make any foot-prints. At two o'clock we were tired and hungry—still following the narrow and lonely road, and looking down hundreds and hundreds of feet on redwoods that were only little shrubs in the misty depths. When we were nearly in despair we came across Jones and Dupont. Dupont was frantic—too frantic to upbraid us; which on the whole was lucky. He thought it well to follow the grapes, and Jones said we were geese not to have borrowed horses. We were too far now from any house to go back, so we pushed on, and at four o'clock we came in full sight of the Pacific, far away ahead of us, rough and gray and white, and we knew then that we were not a great distance from Santa Cruz.

"There's a lumberman's wagon ahead," cried Carling, at last. "I can see a little white bundle sitting on the wood; maybe it's Alphonse."

Tired as we were, we ran like foxes. Down grade we went, shouting and calling, full of joy when we heard a well-known pipe exclaiming:

"*Viola, mon* Victor! I am now on my way to see the adorable Claire."

The woodcutter was good natured; he took us all aboard, and told us how he had picked up Alphonse a long way back.

"He was capering along by himself, singing a little French song, and balancing those same grapes over his shoulder that he's carrying now. He cocked his head to one side and told me he was going to Santa Cruz to get his ma to take him to the hairdresser's, and I thought I'd give him a lift."

We got into Santa Cruz safely at five o'clock, and went to the barber shop where the head of Alphonse was neatly clipped before he made his appearance at the boarding-house where his mother and his adorable Claire were staying.

Then we hurried to the station and caught the train to our camping ground.

When we were squeezed into our section in the narrow gauge, Victor Dupont said to Carling, who had observed, rather grumpily, that he hoped it would never be his luck to have a kid in his camping-party again:

"No, I shall never more bring Alphonse. But we are quits now. You ask me to come to do the cooking. It is not for the pleasure of my company, though you would have me think so—and I would have been deceived had it not been for Heygendorf here. I accept to your kind invitation, but I bring Alphonse as a little responsibility for you—eh?"

Carling laughed in spite of himself, and Jones roared with delight.

"It was hard l-l-lines for Alphonse," said Heygendorf thoughtfully.

Dupont smiled. "When we get back to our camp," he said, "I shall procure some eggs and make an omelet souffle that is a dream; but shall we not take the turns with the frying-pan, and the stew-pan, and the toasting-fork?"

"I am sure I am willing," said Carling; and the rest of us agreed.

[THE END.]

THE CAUCASIAN will publish in full the proceedings of the next General Assembly. Subscribe at once. Daily, $6.00 per year; weekly $1.00 per year.

BORN in a manger at Bethlehem,
Thorny the path He trod,
Mournfully heavy the cross He bore,
Heir to the wisdom of God.

Mournfully heavy the cross He bore,
Broken and steep the way,
Dearer His message because of pain,
Light of the world to-day.

Dearer His message because of pain,
Like by its like caressed,
Gracious as rain to the sun-dried plain,
Millions those tears have blest.

Gracious as rain to the sun-dried plain
Turning the dull earth bright,
Truth is in blossom because of Him,
King in the Child of Light.

Truth is in blossom because of Him,
Sin is grown old and gray,
Welcome the gladness of doing good,
Welcome the gentler way.

Welcome the gladness of doing good,
Welcome the joy of love,
Banish the serpent, the hawk and owl,
Welcome the child and dove.

Banish the serpent, the hawk and owl,
Banish the man-made creed,
Welcome the brotherhood broad, divine,
Welcome the MAN indeed.

Welcome the brotherhood broad, divine,
Banish the narrow and mean,
So shall His kingdom be over the earth—
Ring in the Nazarene.

HIS CHRISTMAS GREETING.

BY ELISA ARMSTRONG.

The cemetery gates closed with a clang behind one man as he stepped out into the snow-covered road; it was almost dark and he nearly ran into the other man who stumbled along as if very weary.

"Yonder's th' shortest way into town, isn't it?" the latter asked.

"Yep. Most folks wnnt to know th' shortest way out," he grinned.

"I'm glad enough to get out o' where I was," muttered the other. As he lighted his pipe the flame showed his pale face.

The other man edged away. "Ye ain't been in jail?"

"Worse. Penitentiary. Ye needn't be askeered, though—I've had enough. Didn't do it, either, but, ye see, I was kind o' good for nothin', an' the judge was running for reelection, so I went up. Got out for Christmas, though, on account o' good behavior."

"Um, well, so 'tis Christmas time—folks oughtu't to be hard on nobody now."

"No. I most took ye fer a Christmas ghost a bit ago."

"Been working late. I'm a stone mason, and I'd promised a rich old party

"MARY LYONS WAS THE NAME."

to have a stone put over a child's grave by to-morrow, sure. He said he'd like her to have *something* fer a Christmas gift."

"Poor soul! I'm better off ef he *is* rich. I'll see my kid to-night. My brother's been taking keer of her since I was took. I'll take her now, an' I'm bound to keep straight, for her sake, from now on. That man got any more kids?"

"None. This was only adopted; belonged to some poor relation, but he loved her like his own. Died sudden about ten days ago—he took it hard, too; said he was forty-nine and she only about ten, so he'd expected she'd choose *his* headstone."

"Poor soul! My girl's most ten now."

"Lemme see," he lit a match and consulted a paper as they walked along, "she was nine years, eleven months and three days old. It was a pretty stone; the boss says: 'Nothing's too good for Mary,' says he."

"Mary! Why, that's my girl's name—here, lemme see that!" The match went out and his fingers trembled so that he could not light another.

"Mary Lyons was the name," said the stone mason, gently.

"Merciful God, my own child!" cried the ex-convict.

Then, through the still night air, the glad church bells rang out.

He Was Surprised.

Mrs. Gazzam—I've got a box of cigars for my husband's Christmas present, which will surprise him.

Mrs. Maddox—Women don't know how to buy cigars for men.

Mrs. Gazzam—I know that, so I got brother Jack to get them for me.—Judge.

Bells and Bills.

Mrs. Newlywed—How I love to hear the merry Christmas bells.

Mr. Newlywed—I'd like to hear them, too, if Christmas bells were not so confoundedly suggestive of Christmas bills.

An Even Exchange.

Mrs. Bride—I suppose you and Fred will give each other handsome holiday presents?

Miss Fiance—Yes; we have promised to surrender our liberties to each other right away.—Raymond's Monthly.

HIS CHRISTMAS ADVENTURE.

"Did you take Miss Phair under the mistletoe last night?"

"Yes, and then went out under her father's missile-toe."—Judge.

Office Boy—Are you going to give me anything for Christmas?

Boss—Oh, yes; a few erranda to do.—Detroit Free Press.

TO BE A POET.

[Continued from first page.]

The girl came back, laughing an apology for the mischief which she had wrought, and the woman was scolding her, though with lessening harshness, when the mirthful apology and the reprimand were put to an end by the sudden appearance of a man, who, lazily turning a bend in the path that ran round a corner of the house, came slouching toward the woman. He held up a piece of paper, fluttered it, and drawlingly said:

"Got this here fer Miss Nell."

"For me?" the girl cried, running toward him. She snatched the piece of paper, ran away a short distance, halted, and read the following:

"Now that I have found out you hate me and don't want to be kissed all the time, I am goin' away to be a poet, and when I am one I know you will love me some and will let me kiss you a part of the time at least. If I don't become a poet I never will come back again, for bein' a poet is the only way I can win your love, for that is the only way I can learn to tell you how much I love you, and when I have done that you can't help lovin' me, for then you will see my soul all blazin' for you. I don't reckon I can get to be a poet before Christmas, but I am sure I will by then, so you may look for me Christmas; and if by any strange possibility I don't get to be a poet in time to reach home by Christmas, you just keep on a despisin' me as much as you please, but you must keep on a waitin', and don't let anybody else grab you up like the bass done the pearch, for as I tell you I'll be back.

"Yours, SAM."

A change came with the reading of the note. The noon in her eyes sobered into a twilight. For the first time in her life she was serious. She turned to her mother and said:

"I am awful sorry I turned over that churn."

The woman was surprised. "What's the matter, dear? Never mind about the churn. What's in the note, Nellie?"

"Nothin'; only Sam has gone away and won't come back tell he's a poet and I'm afraid he won't be one before Christmas and I want him now."

"But maybe he can git the job before then. It's a good while till Christmas, and a good many things mout turn up 'twixt now and then. Don't fret none."

But she did fret. She fretted for weeks at a time; at morning when she saw the dew on the trumpet vine, at noon when she stood, gazing into the blue pool, at evening when the whip-poorwill sang his sad song. The season ripened, the grain was reaped, the leaves had fallen—Christmas was approaching, coming slowly down, it seemed, from the browning hills.

Christmas Eve, Christmas night. The girl stood in the door, listening. No sounds except the faint hack, hack, hack of an evening's woodchopper, far away, and the lowing of a cold and desolate cow in the ravine. He did not come.

The grass was green again, the leaves came out, the blackberry briars were in bloom, the water pouring over the shelf of slate struck a sweeter, sadder note. The season drew a long breath and another change came.

It was Christmas night, and the girl stood in the door. The belated woodchopper's hack, hack, hack was heard, and the same cold cow was lowing in the ravine.

"Good evening."

"Gracious alive, is this you, Sam?"

"Yes," he said, still standing back from her. The firelight falling upon him showed that he was well dressed.

"Won't you come in, Sam?"

"No, for you'll still have to despise me."

"Why?"

Because I'm not a poet."

"What are you, Sam?"

"I am an agent for a patent churn dasher."

She sprang forward and threw her arms about him. "Oh, I am so glad," she cried. "And you may kiss me all the time."

THE PREACHER-EDITOR.

Rev. Baylus Cade, arrived in Raleigh yesterday and brought his trunk with him.

Mr. Cade comes to take the position, temporarily at least, of associate editor of the Caucasian "I am a Populist" remarked Mr. Cade last night, "and shall fight along that line to the end of the chapter." Mr. Cade was at one time editor of the Progressive Farmer, he gave up the position, however, and returned to the ministry. It was said that at that time he had too much Democracy to suit the reformers. Since then he edited the Serchlight at Franklinton, which he made almost hot enough to siz with Populism. He opposed Fusion with all his might, and when Fusion fused he refused to longer turn on the Serchlight, and again went back to the ministry. Now he comes back to journalism again. It does seem that our Republican friends are not going to have many fingers in the new journalistic pie.—News-Observer.

We publish the above only because we wish to correct some mistatements which it contains

Mr. Cade has never been out of the ministry a single day for the last twenty-seven years. The labors of journalism he has performed were in addition to his duties as a minister.

Mr. Cade did not leave the Progressive Farmer because he was too much a Democrat for the Reformers. He left that paper on his own motion; and, so far as he knows, with the good will of the Reformers.

Mr. Cade did not oppose Fusion in the late campaign, unless a mild statement in his paper, when it first began to be talked about, expressing it as his opinion that fusion was not desirable, can he be said to be opposing it. He did not oppose fusion for the reason that he was never asked about it, and had no chance to either favor it, or oppose it.

Mr. Cade did not give up the Serchlight because of Fusion. He gave it up because he thought that course would best serve the cause of Fusion.

If our neighbor wished to notice Mr. Cade's entrance into journalism, we can not see how it would have done any harm to tell the simple truth about the matter.

We suppose our neighbor's mistakes, in the above excerpt, were inadvertent. But unless he was sure that he knew the facts, he should not have undertaken to state them.

THE MODERN MOTHER

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

WOODARD AND McNEILL

DECLINE TO ACCEPT THE STOLEN CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION.

THE GOVERNOR APPOINTS BERNARD AND SEAWELL.

Will This Deprive Them of two Years of the Terms of Office for Which Thay Were Elected?—They Would Have Gotten the Offices for Four Years in a Suit Before the Courts—They Will Probably Decline the Appointments.

Mr. John E. Woodard and Mr. N. A. McLean who were offered the certificates for Solicitor in their respective districts have declined to accept them. They were not elected, and they knew it. They knew further that Mr. Bernard and Mr. Seawell would sue in the courts for the offices and would get them. The Governor now appoints the two men who were elected, but defrauded by the Democratic returning Boards. These appointments will hold only till the next election. Therefore it seems that Messrs. Bernard and Seawell have each been robbed of two years. It would have been better for them to have sued Messrs. Woodard & McLean in the courts. They will probably decline the affidavits. If they do they can then sue before the courts and get their offices for a full term each. We publish the following correspondence relative to the matter.

WILSON, N. C., Dec. 20, 1894.

HON. ELIAS CARR, GOVERNOR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. informing me of the action of the State Canvassing Board in declaring me entitled to the certificate of election to the office of Solicitor of the Third Judicial district for the ensuing term, and advising me that you are ready to issue to me your commission. I cannot under the circumstances accept it, and as this case has attracted considerable attention, and has caused me no little embarrassment, I deem it due to you, as well as myself, that I should state some of the reasons which have induced this course on my part.

What purported to be the official vote of each county composing the Third Judicial District was reported to me, at my home in Wilson, shortly after the election. Upon the face of the returns so reported I had a clear majority of 259 votes, over my opponent. Being officially engaged at court when the State Canvassing Board convened to count the votes; and having been informed that my opponent would be present with counsel ready to contest my election, although I regarded the duties of the Board as purely ministerial I requested my friend, Hon. F. S. Spruill, of Franklin, to represent me before the Board. This much, I thought, was due the Board as well as the people of my district who had given me their support.

Looking at the questions presented from the standpoint of a lawyer, solely, I fully concurred in the conclusion reached as to the powers of that Board. When, however, the proper tribunal had declared me entitled to the certificate, the point had for the first time been reached where my course must be determined upon my own responsibility.

I had been informed of some of the charges made by Mr. Bernard, and after the first meeting of the Board took step at once to ascertain the real facts in the case.

In Manning's township, Nash county, where 342 votes were returned for Claude N. Bernard, one of the poll-holders who made out the returns who is a Democrat and my personal friend informs me that he believes the votes were actually cast for Claude M. Bernard, and that the mistake in the returns was made by nimself in copying the returns. Counting this vote for Mr. Bernard he would have a majority of 83 over me and would be entitled to the certificate of election.

As to the other allegation preferred by my opponent, it is hardly necessary to refer further than to say that the charge of fraud so usual in the excitement of election is more easily made than proven, and I will do him the justice to say that I have never heard that my opponent or any friend authorized to speak for him has ever charged me with being either party or privy to any fraud in this or any other matter.

For four years I have tried to perform the duties of Solicitor of this district under a commission about which there was no question. I could not, without doing violence to my own conscience, consent to hold the office longer by a mere technicality or under a commission which in any way hampered me, by a suggestion of technical invalidity.

As a Democrat I am reluctant to see a Republican for the first time Solicitor of this district, but I prefer to surrender the emoluments of the office to him rather than sacrifice my own convictions of right and forfeit the good opinion of the people of my district who have honored me with their confidence.

With high regard I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN E. WOODARD.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Dec. 19, 1894.

Hon. Elias Carr, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh N. C.

Dear Sir: I received to-day official notification of the fact that my election to the office of Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District had been certified according to law.

For reasons now well known, I respectfully decline the commission, and inform you at once, so that you may take such further action as the public interests may demand, and you may think proper and just.

Very respectfully,
N. A. McLEAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 22, 1894.

Claude M. Bernard, Esq., Greenville, N. C.

Dear Sir: Mr. John E. Woodard having refused to accept the commission as Solicitor of the Third Judicial District, tendered to him in conformity with the certificate of election sent to me by the Secretary of State for reasons which he has stated in a letter bearing date of the 20th of December, and recognizing the fact that the people intended to elect you Solicitor of the Third District, I hereby tender you the appointment to fill the vacancy.

I have the honor to be,
Yours very truly,
ELIAS CARR,
Governor.

A letter similar to the last was also sent yesterday to Mr. H. F. Seawell, the contestant in the Seventh Judicial District.

Dr. Thirdly—I wish you would hold the missionary box until after Christmas; I may want to send some things.

Elder Berry—I know what you are thinking of; but they don't wear slippers in Alaska.—Puck.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK
USES AND ENDORSES THE
Electropoise
TRADE MARK.
"Cures when all else fails."

North Carolina Supreme Court.
WALTER CLARK, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894.

We have found the Electropoise very valuable—especially for children. I got one last May, and I am sure I have saved three times its cost already in doctors' and drug store bills. From my experience with it, and observation, I can safely recommend it.

Yours truly, WALTER CLARK.

Investigation Invited.
BOOK FREE.
Electrolibration Co.,
948 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 83

The Tobacco Crop

requires a large amount of sulphate of potash. Experiments show that the largest yields and the best quality are produced from fertilizers containing

Not Less than 12% Actual Potash.

Purchase only fertilizers containing this amount actual potash in the form of sulphate. We will gladly send you our pamphlets on the Use of Potash.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

THE dear word, Christmas, marshals legions of precious memories out from the past and crowns the future with a halo of golden, cheery promises. Out from the shadows come the festive times when Santa Claus was a verity, with his fat paunch and great, rosy cheeks; when, on awaking, stockings filled to bursting greeted the eye, and at eventide the flashing Christmas tree fairly laughed its satisfaction at the joyous gladness it was diffusing all around.

Day of the children! An infantine laugh is the divinest of songs in the ear of the Christ, who was once a helpless babe, His only shelter a mother's loving breast. The Man-Christ took little ones in His arms and blessed them, declaring that all must be as they in trust and innocence, if they would be heirs to His everlasting kingdom.

Day of home-bringing and home-gathering, when the loved ones meet and unselfishly live in the pleasure each of the other. Tender affection banishes self and man lives in touch with his fellow, glorified of the divine benediction of love. He is nearest to divinity who gets farthest from self, and the gifts of Christmas-tide are so many pledges of disinterested esteem for the recipients. A time is this when care rolls away like a scroll in the fire, and mirth and good will become the all-pervading genii of the household. Love and joy cross the threshold and kiss one another, as they pronounce a blessing upon all beneath the roof. Peace covers the dear ones as a mantle, and gladness so abounds that it is the day of all days throughout the metes and bounds of Christendom.

Christmas of sleigh-bells and crystal snow, Christmas of warmth and flowers, for the Christ-day girdles the earth and embraces all climates and all nations, and everywhere, thank God! it is a day of festive joy and happiness—a fitting commemoration of the fulfillment of the promise made by the herald of God in the glowing words: "I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people."

It is peculiarly the Christ day, a time when the beauty of His self-abnegating life is reflected in sublime majesty. Never a selfish shadow obscured His path; His the grandest of all epitaphs; He lived and He died that others might live forever. A man without a home, He has gladdened and brightened millions of homes. He was a man of sorrows, acquainted with grief, yet from His presence an ocean of consolation has spread out and covered the earth with its waters of healing. His last prayer was an intercession for His enemies, and His last sigh a breath of confidence in God.

The glory song of the herald angels, sung at the first Christmas, that paean of praise to God and pledge of peace to man, shall never die. The grandest of all carols, dearest of all angel hymns, time has destroyed none of its sweetness and has preserved all of its promise. Peace and amity dwell where the spirit of Jesus prevails, and each Christ day is a benison indeed to those who see His face through the clouds and the mists of mortality.

Christmas, the home day, the Christ day! May its lessons and its blessings gladden all hearts and make a truth of the common salutation: "A Merry Christmas be upon you."

WILLIAM ROSSER COBBE.

MORTON FAVORS SIMPLICITY.

There Will Be No Frills on His Inauguration at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—All the arrangements for the inauguration of Governor-Elect Morton have been completed and the affair promises to be one of the simplest of its kind ever witnessed.

At 10:30 o'clock a. m., Jan. 1, the Tenth Battalion National Guard troops will proceed to the executive mansion and escort Governor Morton and his staff to the Capitol. Governor-Elect Morton and his staff in the executive chamber and the party will then proceed to the assembly chamber. There will be prayer by Rt. Rev. Crosswell B. Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany, and following that, Governor Flower will make the welcoming address to the Governor-elect. Secretary of State Palmer will administer the oath of office, Governor Morton will then make his inaugural address, and the exercises will close with music by the band, and benediction by the official clergy.

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, Governor Morton will receive the public generally at the executive chamber. In the evening the Governor and Mrs. Morton will receive Albanians at the executive mansion. The second day of Governor Morton's administration will find him in the midst of the heavy work, the Legislature meeting on Jan. 2 and the Governor being compelled to send in his annual message to that body.—Inter-Ocean.

THE CAUCASIAN, $1.00 a year.

DISTINGUISHED MANNERS.

It is funny to note how the social upper four hundred try to get away from the underlings by the adoption of new modes of doing, and how rapidly the lower ones pursue and imitate the few above ones. To-day Matilda Ann, the laborer's daughter, eats with her fork like a duchess and is horrified if her vulgar brother uses his knife to shovel his food into his mouth. Originally we or our ancestors plunged their hands into the common mess on the grass. Then the chief and his family used only the left hand. Later as their custom became common the more select used the thumb and fore-finger. This becoming too common, a stick was used by the more fashionable.

Later at tables a knife and two-pronged fork were introduced, the knife used as Bulgarians did in the last century. Some seventy years ago the most aristocratic got ahead of us by adopting the three-pronged fork and condemning the knife altogether. We have now caught up with our best society in that, and what the nation the noble four hundred may next hit on to distinguish themselves as feeders who can guess And that is the history of fashion.—St. Joseph Herald.

A. J. Hunter for Reading Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTERSVILLE, N. C., Dec. 18, '94.

ED. CAUCASIAN:

DEAR SIR:—Please announce that I am a candidate for Reading Clerk in the House of representatives, subject to the will of the co-operative caucus.

Very truly,
A. J. HUNTER.

MARKET REPORT.

EGG EXCHANGE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24, '94.

Eggs from wagons 13c. For No. 1 clean eggs the Exchange will pay from 1 to 14c. higher. The fall in egg market in 3 days has been about 4c. caused by the very warm weather and large quantity of eggs thrown on market Turkeys 7c. per lb. gross. Chickens 12½ to 20c. each Ducks 20 to 25c. each. Geese 25 to 35c. each. The Exchange buys eggs only.

SHALLIES SHOE COMPANY,
149 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
MAKERS OF HIGH GRADE PERFECT-FITTING
BOOTS AND SHOES.
LADIES DEPARTMENT—No. 1, Our $2.00 Boot the "Empress," made in Button or Lace and in Common Sense or Opera toe, sizes 2 to 8 and width C, D, E, and EE. Made of selected stock in either Kid or Goat and sent to any address on receipt of $2.00. We PAY ALL Postage or Express charges.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

AGENTS LADIES OR GENTS $75 A WEEK. at home, young or aging Gray Plates, or collecting goods for us to make. We do all kinds of plating at our works, manufacture the materials and outfits, and teach the art. We sell the only complete outfit, including lathe wheels, tools and materials for polishing, nickeling, plating and finishing every thing. Circulars and prices free. Gray & Co., Plating Works, Dept 3, Columbus, Ohio.

CANCER Permanently Cured!!!! Home treatment $20 to $35. Send stamp for book. JNO. S. HARRIS, Port Payne, Ala.

Will $1200 Meet Your Wants?

If so, you can make $1200 to $2000 this year working for us. Ladies can do as well as gentlemen. Dept Rave, S. I. Bell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 18–13t.

NOTICE.

I WANT every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opium and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 388, and one will be sent you free.

STEEL RANGES.

These Ranges are the most complete, convenient and durable apparatus that has ever been invented. It is manufactured out of malleable iron and cold rolled wrought steel, consequently it will stand heat and hard usage without the slightest danger of breakage. For baking they cannot be excelled, as the oven is air tight and the fires circulated all around it, heating all sides equally; it also has a governor whereby the heat can be regulated so as to bake quick or slow.

Below are a few of the many testimonials of some of the best citizens of South Carolina, Florida and this State.

HOME COMFORT
LATEST IMPROVED STYLE No. 64.

STEEL FAMILY RANGE.
Made almost WHOLLY of MALLEABL IRON and WROUGHT STEEL.
OVER 230,000 NOW IN ACTUAL USE.
This Range is SOLD ONLY BY OURTR[illegible] ING SALESMAN from our own w[illegible] throughout this country.
WROUGHT IRON RA[illegible] CO.,
Sole Manufacturers. ST. LOUIS, Mo.

TESTIMONIALS.

Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 8, '94.

We, the undersigned citizens, most cheerfully recommend our Home Comfort Steel Range, which are undoubtedly the most durable stoves that have ever been sold here. They are models of neatness and conveniences, use very little fuel, draw splendidly, heat quickly, but throw out very little heat in the room; supply an abundance of hot water, and are the quickest and most perfect bakers we ever saw.

WAYNE COUNTY.

H. J. Vail, Jas. Pike,
Michael T. Pike, Richard Becton,
Lorenza Menshaw, Jno. J. Ivey,
L. H. Price, Jr., L. A. Mayo,
J. L. Newsom, Silas Pike,
J. R. Hooks, J. W. Rose,
E. H. Hinds, Edmond Mitchel,
W. H. Neal, Giles Kornegay,
H. G Williamson, D M McIntyre,
Dr. M. McI Tatum, C. F. R. Kornegay

LENOIR COUNTY.

B. T. Sutton, Jesse Kennedy,
Jesse Wood, Geo. F. Parrott,
J. D. Quinn, Anthony Davis.

GREEN COUNTY.

J. W. Blount, O. F. Worrell,
J. R. Moore, A. L. Darden.

Bennettsville, S. C.,
December 1, '93.

We, the undersigned citizens of Marlboro county, each bought one of the Wrought Iron Ranges sold here ten years ago, and have just replaced them with a New Home Comfort Steel Range, which from their construction and the material used, we feel confident will last three times as long as the old ones, and besides they have many more conveniences:

Thos. Adams, W. B. Odom, Peter T. Smith, George Ballard, S. R. Barrington, Mrs. Lucy Goodwin, A. B. Covington, J. H. Smith, Harris Odom, Eli Chavis, King Odom, Eliab Chavis.

We are using a Home Comfort Steel Range and find it to be all that is claimed for it by its salesmen. It bakes perfectly, require less wood, and does everything in a more satisfactory manner than any range or stove we have ever seen. We think it well worth the price paid for it.

A. P. BASKIN,
State Sec'y Florida Alliance.
G. B. COLLINS,
State Lecturer Florida Alliance.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and insalitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin disease, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893.
I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. VEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores
Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles
Are entirely removed by P.P.P
—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga. DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P., for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

A SANITARY NECESSITY.
ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.
Much sickness of women and children is caused by out-door closets.
THE COLUMBIA PATENT VENTILATED CABINET OR BEDROOM COMMODE
Is absolutely odorless, and can be set up in any room having a chimney or stove pipe, by anyone. Needs no expensive plumbing. Costs nothing to keep in order
A BOON TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Affords all the conveniences of the most elaborate water closet, without deadly sewer gas. Absolutely necessary where there are no sewers. The effect on health is so great, and expense so little that every family should have one. Made of OAK, well finished, with galvanized vessels—non-corrosive—and all necessary fittings, complete. Price, $12.00. Freight prepaid to any railway station in U. S. Guaranteed as represented or money refunded. We refer to this paper. Not a luxury, but a necessity; a "saver of doctor's bills." Descriptive pamphlet and testimonials free. Endorsed by doctors Mention this paper.
DONALD KENNEDY & SON, Minneapolis, Minn.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)
Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.
Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control; a great many orders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if there can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.
WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.
CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.
SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.
SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.
UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.
TRUTH AND FACTS.
We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.
REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.
Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. FREE consultation at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.
Address or call on
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

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HUNN'S A-R PAD ELASTIC BELT TRUSS IS THE BEST
can be worn day and NIGHT with perfect comfort (cool at night) And no one can fit it. by All Trusses guaranteed. Sent by mail or express prepaid on receipt of price $2.50. Sealed circulars sent on application. AUSSMAN & DUNN 211 Madison St., Chicago.

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25 varieties High-Class, Thoroughbred, Fancy Poultry; 15 Varieties Land and Pigeons; Guinea Pigs; Ferrets; Pet Rabbits and Recorded Belgian Hares for Sale. Send 10c. for my Fine, Large, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue containing many hints on Poultry raising, breeding, their diseases, etc., worth dollars to any one interested in Poultry.

AGENTS LADIES OR GENTS $75 A WEEK. at home, young or aging Gray Plates, or collecting goods for us to make. We do all kinds of plating at our works, manufacture the materials and outfits, and teach the art. We sell the only complete outfit, including lathe wheels, tools and materials for polishing, nickeling, plating and finishing every thing. Circulars and prices free. Gray & Co., Plating Works, Dept 3, Columbus, Ohio.